# The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 12.



RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after 3 m

| | 3 m | 6 m | 1 y |
|---|---|---|---|
| A liberal discount | 5.00 | 9.00 | 16.00 |
| One-fourth column | 8.00 | 12.00 | 20.00 |
| Half column | 14.00 | 20.00 | 35.00 |
| One column | 18.00 | 25.00 | 45.00 |
| | 30.00 | 45.00 | 80.00 |

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the Inquirer to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

ALEX. KING, JR.,
*ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.*
BEDFORD, PA.
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the "Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1-69-1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE ..... S. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
*ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.*
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. Apr 1-69-tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. K. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1, '69.

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
*Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry*
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
*Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 25 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Huntingdon, Pa.
31julytf

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

*OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,*

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

*SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.*

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

*JOB PRINTING:*

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

*NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,*

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCHAS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.


ITEMS.

At the third court ball of the season in Brussels, the youthful Duchess D'Arenberg created a great sensation by her magnificent diamonds, valued at $160,000, the diadem alone being worth $40,000.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has adopted a provision exempting a homestead, in value not less than $2,000, and personal property to the value of $500, from judgment lien and execution.

The *Sun* calculates that the clerk to the Board of Police Justices, for whom the Assembly is providing, will earn twenty five dollars a minute. A pretty good salary, even for so rich a city as New York.

Gen. Walker reports that the Chinese imported by him to work on the Texas Central Railroad labor steadily with docility, and evince not the slightest inclination to strike. He is about to send for more.

Mrs. Mira Youngs, of Bridgeport, Conn. recently fell into a well and was drowned, and her nephew, Calvert Youngs, dropped down dead the same evening, while going to watch with the dead body.

In his "Recollections of Prominent Men," Horatio Seymour says he now-a days hardly dare assail a political man, as he does not know how soon he may have to affiliate with him in party measures.

In Petersburg, Va., the Council elected Gen. Newberry, a late Union General, Mayor of that city. Among the Councilmen appointed for Petersburg by Gov. Walker are two colored men.

Gov. Hoffman has refused to commute the sentence of Theodore Nichols, convicted last month of the murder of Dr. Andrew Meade, at Allegany, Cattaraugus County, in October last.

At a meeting of the Society of Friends in Poughkeepsie, yesterday, John Wood, who has presided over the Society for a number of years, was adjudged guilty of improper intimacy with the opposite sex, and was officially disowned.

It is said that Francis Joseph is the most profane monarch in Europe, and that the Emperor of Russia swears only when he is drunk. But as he is drunk all the time, he must be a formidable rival to F. J.

When 15 children, white or black, can be collected for education, the State of Arkansas provides for the establishment of a school. Nearly 2,000 schools have been started there during the last three years. This is liberality in a safe direction.

Lake Ontario was frozen over a few days since from the Canada to the American shore, and as far east and west as the eye could reach. This is the first time that the great lake has been ice-bound for many years.

On the night of the 12th inst, the jail at Diamond City, Montana, was forcibly entered by a Vigilance Committee, who seized W. T. Patrick, confined there for the murder of John Benson, at Oregon Gulch, on the 4th inst., and hung him to a beam in the jail.

A large meeting was held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Saturday night, indorsing Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, and Augur. Resolutions were adopted sustaining these officers in their action in regard to Col. Baker's affairs in Montana, and thanking the soldiers under his command.

E. W. Fisher, canvassing agent for Fields, Osgood & Co., and other Boston book firms, in circulating magazines, was arrested in Philadelphia and taken to Boston, charged with applying the funds to his own use. It is said the proceeds of his swindling amount to $12,000. He is held for trial.

On Tuesday a shooting affray occurred in Ogden Utah. Mrs. Landt and her brother-in-law fired three shots at Mr. Fuhrel, the late partner of Mr. Landt. The latter was up for examination on a charge of attempt at rape, last January. No one was injured. All the parties are Gentiles.

A gentleman of Covington, Ky., has in press a pamphlet, the object of which is to prove that Jesus was not born on the 25th of December. The writer contends that the event occurred at the time of the passover, and as all the passovers occurred between the 21st of March and the 25th of April, Jesus was born within these dates.

A gang of postage stamp counterfeiters has been discovered and broken up in Toronto. Postage stamps to the amount of several thousand dollars had been counterfeited and sold in large quantities to dealers at a heavy discount. Several arrests have been made, and measures have been taken which will probably lead to the apprehension of the whole gang.

The news from San Diego respecting the richness of the new mines is confirmatory of the previous advices. A party of Chinamen had discovered the best lode yet found, but the claim was "jumped" by a party of white men, and the Celestials driven off with a loss of three killed. Two steamers have already sailed from San Francisco for the new gold fields, and another is now getting ready.

At Kieff, in Russia, the other day, seventy-one of one hundred and fourteen prisoners, before being sent off to Siberia, were branded and whipped, in the court yard of the jail of that city. All the convicts, men and women, were present at the barbarous scene, which lasted for over two hours. Three executioners performed the whipping and branding. One of the prisoners, after receiving seventy lashes, had to be carried back to the building in a dying condition.

On the arrival of the steamer Palmyra, at Boston, on March 6, from Liverpool, two Englishmen named George Mouldson and George Harst, were taken into custody on a cable telegram, charging them with a heavy robbery, said to be £10,000, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. They were held in custody until an English officer arrived with the proper extradition papers and took them in charge. They will return to England by the next steamer.

Last week J. A. Dodge, who was teaching an easy method of arithmetic, and exhibiting an Indian near Huntsville, Ala., had an altercation with an intoxicated person in the audience, who, after the lecture assaulted Mr. Dodge, who knocked his assailant down. The people advised Dodge to leave, in order to avoid further trouble, and accordingly he started with his wife, child, and his Indian toward Tennessee, in an ambulance. The intoxicated man and six other persons followed him, and fired several shots through the ambulance, but without effect, and Dodge finally drove his assailants off by a spirited fire.

Poetry.

LONG YEARS AGO.

All for a pretty, girlish face,
Two cheeks of rosy hue,
Two rosy cheeks of vermill tint,
And eyes of Heaven's blue.

All for a little dimpled chin,
A round throat, snowy fair,
A darling mouth to dream upon,
And glorious golden hair.

All for a tender cooing voice,
And gentle fluttering sighs,
All for the promise made to me
By story telling eyes.

All for that pretty, girlish face,
For a hand as white as snow,
I dreamed a foolish dream of love,
Long, long years ago.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

A RACE FOR A WIFE.

BY ESTHER SERLE KENNETH.

"My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette,
It was sinewy, bristled, and brown, my pet,
But warmly and softly it loved to caress
Your round white neck, and your wealth of tress,
Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet!"

Paul Essex took me down to Marshlands for some shooting, one September, and there I saw his sister Janette. You've seen St. Mark's doves with their beautiful breasts, and their tender ways; they were her prototypes.

When I saw her first, she sat reading among the cushions of the drawing-room couch, and a great Syrian hound lay on the carpet beside her. She was muffled in a foreign shawl of rich purple silk, and a white kitten was nestled in her lap. Outside the rain beat sharply on the panes. Within, all was peace and comfort.

Essex and I were wet and tired. Janette came out of her nest, welcomed us, ordered supper and settled us comfortably by the fire.

"How did you come down, Paul? in the stage?" she asked.

"No; Larry, here, brought us down with his horse, Vic," said Essex.

Those soft eyes were turned quickly upon me.

"I have heard of Vic, Mr. Lawrence," said Janette.

I could not but be pleased. I was more proud of my horse than of anything I had ever owned.

"I have wished very much to see her," added she.

"She is tired and weather beaten, now," said I, "but as soon as she is presentable, I shall be happy to show her to you, and if you are not afraid of fast driving, Miss Essex, I'd have you try her speed.

"Is she so very fast?" asked Janette.

Being afraid of talking horse if I attempted to dilate upon the subject, I confined myself to saying that she was considered so.

"She's not afraid," said Essex. "She has a passion for the races."

"O, Paul!" exclaimed Janette, "you'll make Mr. Lawrence think that I am fast," which was so funny that Essex and I laughed.

Soon Paul's mother appeared. I don't know why, but everybody called her the duchess. She was large and handsome, with sapphire blue eyes, and beautiful abundant brown hair. At first I admired her eyes. But I soon grew tired of them; they expressed nothing but pride.

She entered the room, with a gentleman. He was a thin, undersized man, dressed with exceeding care, and with the most ill-natured countenance I ever saw in company.

"I think the dog had better be put out," he said, immediately on his appearance; whereupon the duchess requested Paul to whistle. Said from the room. I was then presented to Mr. Huntly.

"It's very bad weather," remarked Mr. Huntly, peevishly.

All the evening Janette sat as demure as a mouse in the corner. The duchess talked of "old families." Mr. Huntly made cynical remarks on people I did not know, giving me the impression that we were in a very bad neighborhood; and Essex and I killed time over the chess board. I nearly strangled trying to suppress my yawns before bedtime came.

When Essex showed me up to my bed room, I asked who Mr. Huntly was.

"Janette's intended husband," he replied and I stared. Why, the man was sixty years old! He was dyed, padded and spiteful. He was gaunt, billious and savage.

"Does she like him?" I stammered.

"The duchess does. That is sufficient," Paul answered.

I began to understand why Essex had not spent his vacations at home when at college—why he accepted invitations from the other fellows instead—and why he never spoke of his mother, as I thought of mine.

The next day, in spite of bad weather, a carriage load of company came. They were the Silvers, of Silver Hill, and a bouncing girl, named Buckly.

Kate Buckly immediately fell to petting Janette.

"Why didn't you tell me you had such a darling little sister?" she demanded of Paul.

"Is she a darling? asked Paul, leaning against the mantle, as he stood on the rug, with his hands in his pockets.

"Don't you know that she is?" asked Miss Buckly.

"No. I don't know anything about her; but I rather guess that you are right," he answered.

Just then Janette came in. Miss Buckly took the small, soft figure in her lap, and Janette smiled at us from the capacious shoulder.

"It seems like being little and happy again," said she in a low voice.

"I should like to know when you weren't little," said Essex, "why," turning to me, "she slept in her crib when she was eleven years old, and I am certain she had a doll when she was fifteen.

"That was not so very long ago," murmured Janette, blushing.

"How old are you now?" asked Kate.

"Eighteen."

"Goodness! I had been engaged three times when I was eighteen."

The smile and blush faded from Janette's little face. Two small wrinkles appeared on her fair brow.

"Well, Janette there won't be engaged but once. The duchess 'll not allow her to play at fast and loose with her lovers.

"You little thing, is it true then?" demanded Kate. "Are you engaged to that horrid old Huntly?"

"O, hush!" cried Janette, "Mamma might hear," putting her hand over her mouth.

"She may hear me call him an old wolf, any time," said Kate. "Didn't he nag the life out of his first wife, I would like to know, poor little Elly Crowly? Isn't he an old skinflint, and a thief and a miser? The duchess had better say a word to me if she wants my opinion of him."

"He looks like an old gargoyle I brought home from Spain," said I.

We all laughed.

"Janette," said the duchess' voice behind our chairs, "you may go to your room until I have an opportunity of speaking with you alone."

Janette slipped from Kate's lap and went out, with a hanging head. We were decidedly uncomfortable, but the duchess was very gracious. Paul and I got away as soon as we could, took our guns, and went out on the common. The day seemed painfully gray and sad to me. Paul bagged a few birds. For the first time in my life it distressed me to see the soft plumaged things fluttering and dying. I broke a spray of bitter-sweet berries and carried it a while, meaning to take it to Janette, then threw it away. No, I would not give her bitter sweet.

We went home to supper. Janette did not appear. Essex asked for her.

"Janette?—oh," said the duchess, "her grandmamma sent for her to spend a week at the Hollows."

I am sure that I betrayed great consternation, for the duchess looked curiously at me.

After supper I said:—

"Essex, where are the Hollows?"

"About five miles inland, on the upper road. But Janette isn't there."

"How do you know"

"I happen to be aware that my respected grandmamma is not at home.

Essex shook his head as I asked eagerly. "Where is she then?"

"I don't think they have made away with her yet."

"Who?"

"The duchess and Huntly."

"Look here, Essex," said I, "I do think it marvellous that you allow your sister to be persecuted by those heartless people's plans. She ought not to marry that man. It's a burning shame."

"My dear fellow, don't get excited," said Paul. "You don't understand the situation. I am nobody here. I rebelled when I was twelve years old, and was turned out. I have never been at home three consecutive weeks since. The duchess controlled my father, utterly. The property is her's. She means to make a wealthy marriage for Janette, and I have no business to interfere."

"I shall interfere," said I.

Essex whistled.

"My dear Larry," said he at last, "you have known the duchess two days only. Take my advice and save yourself a defeat."

"I am not afraid of an enemy," said I. "I shall not stand by and see a girl sacrificed to an old beast like that for want of a little pluck on my part."

"Larry," exclaimed Paul, "you *are* a good fellow. I know this marriage is a sin, but *I've* seen so many sins committed in this house that I expect I've become hardened as to the inevitable. Janette is a good girl, but she has no chance with her mother, who, by the way, isn't her mother. My father married the duchess when I was in tunics, and Janette was in her cradle. Here we are a model pair of children! By George, Larry, I'd have gone to the bad long ago but for the memory of my own mother, who clung to us and prayed for us with her dying strength."

As I have said, there was company at Marshlands. The Silvers were an old family, consequently the duchess fraternized with them. Kate Buckly being a poor relation, was a subject of the duchess' patronage, which the young lady hurled back with a heartiness which was good to see.

The next day, and the next, I could get no clue to Janette's whereabouts. Her stepmother did not mention her. The servants were utterly creatures of the duchess, and though I suspected that the old maid who polished the grate in my room knew all the family secrets, no information could I evoke from any of them.

But the following evening, while we were in the drawing-room, Kate Buckly made a signal for me to come to her corner.

"That little thing is in this house," said she.

"Where?" said I.

"Janette Essex never went to her grandmother's," said Kate. "She is shut up in her chamber, and I suspect, kept on bread and water."

"Impossible!" said I.

Mr. Huntly, who was peking round the room in search of something, cast a quick, furtive glance at me.

"I didn't sleep well last night," said Kate "and rose early this morning. Hearing aunt's mad step in the hall, I opened the door of my room, and as I spoke to Rosine, that sour old woman they call Hannah went by with a tray containing a slice of bread and a glass of water. It was six o'clock, and hardly light. I wondered who that bread and water was for. I thought of it until an idea crept into my head, and I started on a tour of investigation. I followed the direction Hannah had taken, and at last came to a little hidden door in a niche at the end of the long hall. I put my ear to the lock, and heard some one sigh. I listened a moment; all was silent within.

"'Janette,' said I.

A step came to the door inside.

"'Miss Buckly,' said Janette's voice.

"'Are you shut up in here?' I asked.

"'Yes,' she whispered.

"'Well, never mind, my dear,' said I, 'it won't be for long and that old cannibal Huntly, never shall have you.'

"Then I came away, and this is the first chance I have had to tell you. And now go away: the duchess mustn't see us whispering together any longer."

I made a feint of flirting with Miss Maud Silver, for those cold blue eyes I had learned to dread were on me. By-and-by I slipped over and told Essex the news, and had the satisfaction of hearing him swear softly.

That night, after all the house was abed Kate and Paul and I slipped down stairs into the drawing room, and made our plans.

The first thing that was to be done was for Paul and I to take ourselves out of the way. Accordingly I made my adieux to the duchess, the next morning, saying that I was going to take the boat for Knox, and she would favor me greatly if she would make use of my horse until my return. For the first time her grace smiled on me.

Kate remained. On the day of our departure Janette made her appearance in the drawing-room, looking very wan and pale, and submitting patiently to Huntly's attentions.

The next morning the cards for Madam Molyneux's grand ball came. Paul and I waiting patiently at the Half-way House, about a mile from Marshland's received due notice of their arrival.

Janette, who seldom went out, had been promised permission to go.

Preparations were promptly commenced. The duchess was very affable. She called Huntly "Cyril" and superintended Janette's toilet.

The family carriage, as had been foreseen contained only the duchess and the Silvers. Huntly was to take Kate and Janette in a two-wheeled carriage, an arrangement which seemed satisfactory until the last minute, when Kate declared there was no room for Huntly—he would crush their dresses, and she could drive Vic herself.

"My dear, who ever heard of a lady driving a blooded horse to a ball!" exclaimed Aunt Silver.

"The animal is perfectly gentle and kind," said Kate. "I am accustomed to driving, and prefer to do so. Mr. Huntly, you can get out your carriage, and take cousin Maud if you like. The ark is crowded, anyway."

He drove two white Hungarian horses.

"You will keep close to us, Miss Buckly," said the duchess, as the great family carriage moved from the door.

"I will keep close to Mr. Huntly," said Kate. "It is just light enough for me to see his white horses, if they are ahead. Drive on, if you please, sir," holding Vic in until he had passed.

The cavacade wound up the road. Janette was trembling like a leaf; but Kate's nerves were as steady as a man's.

It was a soft, murky night. They could hear each other's voices in the dark.

At the Half way road Kate softly turned off. I saw them coming up quickly, as I was awaiting them on the piazza.

"Don't lose any time," said Kate, springing out, "Huntly's got good horses."

Paul was there to keep Kate company. I sprang to a seat beside Janette, and we were off.

The moon was coming up. We spun away over the sand.

Janette said they were to have married her in a week.

I kept a sharp look-out, and at length heard the sound of flying wheels. I took the whip out of the socket. Vic heard it, and leaped forward like the wind.

"He has two horses," said Janette, in a trembling voice.

"But he will not catch us," said I.

If I had needed any inspiration but what my heart gave me, I should have found it in her little pale, brave face. As we dashed on, my face seemed to cleave the cold air. The wheels struck a stone, and we began to sway from side to side. I was forced to draw in and take a new start.

But in that instant we heard Huntly coming on furiously. I touched Vic with the whip, then held her in with all my might.

Our speed now was fearful! I could hardly see the road; but my mare kept it well. Huntly was lashing his horses and cursing. Janette, shuddering, clung to my arm.

"Courage," said I. "He will give out first."

But Huntly was driving excellent animals, and had them at their topmost speed. I looked back when the moon came out of the clouds suddenly, and saw that he was alone in his carriage, too. He had left Miss Silver with the others. He had great advantages over me.

In spite of Vic's fleetness, he gained. But I was a young, able bodied man, and though he stopped my horse, I was not conquered. At length I pulled in, let him run ahead of me and jump for my mare's head.

I was not prepared for what followed.

I cannot think that Vic understood what she was doing. She was only mad with excitement, and associated Huntly with the stinging touches of the whip, to which she was unaccustomed.

Suddenly rising on her haunches, she struck at him with her fore feet, and felled him to the ground.

I sprang and raised him. His scull was crushed in. He was dead.

Janette was weeping; but I carried him to the side of the road, and laid him down under the trees.

"He is not the worst enemy we have," said I, and soothed my horse, and started again.

We reached my mother's house at four o'clock in the morning. Before noon Janette and I were married. The next day the duchess drove up to the door, and demanded her daughter. I declined to part with my wife. She threatened to have me arrested on the charge of murdering Huntly. I suggested that such notoriety attached to her son-in-law would hardly reflect lustre upon herself.

At length she left us in peace.

The sequel to my story is yet pending. On the night of our elopement, Kate and Paul kept each other company to such good purpose, that when I next saw them they were engaged to be married. Kate makes an excellent wife.

The duchess herself has made a late marriage, and reigns over Marshlands, ruling her husband at her own sweet will. —*New York Weekly.*

"And the greatest of these is charity." The little that I have seen in the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon their errors in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through; the brief pulsation of joy; the tears of regret; the feebleness of purpose; the scorn of the world that has little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary and threatening voices within; health gone; happiness gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came.

SUPERIORITY of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

There are a great many people who suppose that everything imported is better than American productions, without taking the trouble to inquire into the facts; but it was fully demonstrated at the Paris Exposition that a very large proportion of our Domestic Manufactures are superior to those imported from Europe, and American Manufacturers in proportion to the number of exhibitors took the largest percentage of premiums. The following taken from the London *Times*, calls the attention of English manufacturers to this subject:

AMERICAN SUPERIORITY.

"The present depression of trade has brought with it this one advantage, that the best informed and most experienced authorities on the subject have directed their inquiries impartially and ably to the discovery of its origin and character. At Birmingham the Chamber of Commerce has just reasoned out very sensibly the cause of the depression in the metal trades, and the report hits the truth at once by speaking of the "prosperity" which preceded the late panic as "artificial." Five years ago a profusion of capital was invested in "new furnaces, new ironworks and new manufactories," and it has been the fashion to suppose that all these promising establishments were ruined simply by the collapse of commercial confidence. But the fact is that production could not have been maintained at the new rate. There was no sufficient demand for the products which these new concerns were prepared to furnish. So long as there was capital which was willing to let itself be absorbed in them at a loss they might have contrived to live, but no longer; and the same may be said of other industrial companies established by the score elsewhere. They never really represented prosperity of trade, but only immoderate speculation. No manufacturing business can be supported except by a market, and the market can only be preserved by the popularity of the goods produced. At this moment Birmingham is losing its old markets. A few years ago it used to supply the United States largely with edged tools, farm implements, and various smaller wares. It does so no longer; nor is the cause to be sought merely in the American tariff. It is found that the manufactures of America actually supersede us, not only in their own, but foreign markets and in our own colonies, and the Birmingham Chamber has the sagacity to discover and the courage to declare that this is owing to the superiority of American goods. Something, of course, is due to the action of trade unions and the artificial enhancement of wages. "If the wages of our artisans are to be very much less than those of the workingmen in other countries with which we have to compete," it will be impossible, says the report, "for us to maintain anything like a monopoly of trade." This is clear, and yet it is frankly acknowledged that the price of labor is not the ruling element of the question. High as are the wages of an English artisan, those of an American artisan are higher still, and yet the manufacturers of the United States can import iron and steel from this country at a heavy duty, work up the metal by highly paid labor, and beat us out of the market after all with the manufactured articles. How is that to be explained?

The Americans succeed in supplanting us by "novelty of construction and excellence of make." They do not attempt to undersell us in the mere matter of price. Our goods may still be the cheapest, but they are no longer the best, and in countries where an axe, for instance, is an indispensable implement the best article is the cheapest, whatever it may cost. Settlers and emigrants soon find this out, and they have found it out to the prejudice of Birmingham trade. Here, again, the "panic" has nothing whatever to do with the result. Neither "confidence" nor capital could restore a market lost by inferiority of products. If the Birmingham manufacturers desire to regain their trade they must improve the quality of their goods. The question is not, as the report confesses, essentially or principally a question of wages. It is not the price of labor which is operating to our disadvantage. The true cause of our defeat must be attributed "to the greater aptitude of many of the foreign workmen, and their intelligence, which induces them to seize every opportunity of improving their manufactures."

How Marbles are Made.—The Chief place of the manufacture of "marbles," those little round pieces of stone which contribute so largely to the enjoyment of "Young America," is at Obersitne, on the Oahe, in Germany, where there are large agate mills and quarries, the refuse of which is carefully turned to good paying account by being made into the marbles employed by experts to knuckle with, which are mostly sent to the American market. The substance used in Saxony is a hard calcareous stone, which is first broken into blocks, nearly square, by blows with a hammer. Those are thrown by the one hundred or two hundred into a sort of mill, which is formed of a flat stationary slab of stone, with a number of concentric furrows upon its face. A block of oak, or other hard wood, of the same dimetric size, is placed over the small stone and partly resting upon them. This block or log is kept revolving while water flows upon the stone above. In about fifteen minutes the stones are turned to spheres, and then, being fit for sales, are henceforth called "marbles." One establishment, containing only three of these rude mills, will turn out full sixty thousand "marbles" in each week. Agates are made into "marbles," at Oberstein, by first chipping the pieces nearly round with a hammer, handled by a skillful workman, and then wearing down the edge upon the surface of a large grindstone.—*Manufacturer and Builder.*

Hope.—Hope is the sweetest friend that ever kept distressed friends company; it beguiles the tediousness of the way and the miseries of our pilgrimage. It tells the soul sweet stories of the succeeding joys, what comfort there is in heaven; what peace, what joy, what triumphs, what marriage songs and hallelujahs there are in that country, whither she is traveling, that she goes merrily away with her present burden.

Reckless youth makes rueful age.

Sands from the mountains, moments make the year.

Confine your expenses or they will confine you.


SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

The Inquirer is published every Friday morning the following rates:

One Year, (in advance,) ..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.).... 2.50
" " (if not paid within the year.).... 3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in wrappers at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN, Bedford, Pa.


THE SCIENTIFIC EVENTS OF 1869.

The Hon. C. P. Daley, elected President at the meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society in New York city, in his annual address enumerated the following as the principal note-worthy events of the last year:

1. The connecting of the North Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean by rail. 2. The completion of the canal across the Isthmus of Suez. 3. The explorations and discoveries in south-eastern and east equatorial Africa. 4. The additional and conclusive evidence now brought to light of a climate in the ice bound region of the Arctic at a past and remote period of time resembling that of the countries lying near the equator. 5. The marvellous results of the deep sea dredgings of Professor Thompson and Carpenter, revealing the existence of animal life at enormous depths in the ocean, where is has been supposed to have been impossible. 6. The very general disturbance throughout this year, of the earth's surface by earthquakes, distinguishable not so much for the effects in particular localities as for the wide distribution of the phenomena over the globe and its appearances in parts of the world where such disturbances have never been previously witnessed within the memory of man. 7. The attractive power of mountains discovered in the pendulum experiments made during the past year at the observing stations upon the Himalayas, in India. 8. The discovery through the spectroscope of a method of determining the proper motion of the stars and the fact that the chemical and physical constitution of the whole stellar universe is identical. 9. The invention and successful practical use of a self-registering compass by which every motion of a vessel can be recorded and preserved from the beginning to the end of her voyage. 10. The discovery of trees of enormous hight and magnitude in Australia, one of which was found to be sixty-nine feet in circumference. 11. Of great deposits of valuable coal throughout the whole of New Zealand, and the finding of coal upon the borders of the Caspian, verifying, in the last particular, a prediction of Humboldt made forty years ago, both of which discoveries are of the highest importance to commerce. 12. The anthropological researches in Europe, Asia and Africa, revealing the structure, mode of life, and customs of the earliest inhabitants of the earth. 13. The assembling at Copenhagen last August of the International Congress of Pre historic Archaeology, under the auspices of the King of Denmark interesting in the circumstance that it brought into communication with each other learned men from all parts of Europe and for the valuable information the papers and descriptions elicited in respect to the three successive periods of man's early history, known as the stone, the bronze and the iron ages. 14. The return of Captain Hall from the Arctic region with information respecting that mysterious country. 15. The exploration of Dr. Hayes of the remains of the early settlements made on the southeastern shore of Greenland. 16. The return of Captain Adams and his men from the exploration of the Colorado and its tributaries. 17. The completion of the French exploration of the River Cambodia to the province of Tunan, in China, the official details of which have not yet appeared. 18. The expedition of Sir Samuel Baker, which started last October. 19. The escape of Dr. Livingston, of the American ship Congress, through a cyclone of extraordinary intensity and force, and the gaining of valuable information thereby. 20. The expedition of the Russian merchant Seidrow, in his own steamer, around the coast of Norway and through the Polar Ocean to the mouth of the Pitschora.

I WORKED, AND EARNED IT.

A few weeks ago, a gentleman living in an Eastern town was called out of his bed one morning by several vigorous raps upon his front door. Hastily dressing himself, he responded to the call, and found standing upon the step an uncouth, roughly clad boy, with an axe on his shoulder, who, hastily thrusting his hand into his pantaloons pocket, drew out a small roll, and handing it to Judge H——, said:

"There's seventy-five dollars, which I want you to put in the savings-bank," and hastily turned on his heel and started away.

The Judge, slightly disconcerted at the curious proceeding, scarcely knew what to say, till at length, recovering his wits, he cried out after the boy:

"Stop! come back here. How did you come by this money?"

"I worked, and earned it, sir. My time was out last night, and I got my money. I've got a job of chopping, which I begin on this morning, and I thought I'd leave the money with you as I went to work, and then it wouldn't take up my time this evening when I want to study."

"What is your name, my boy?" asked the Judge.

"I wrote it on the paper that I wrapped the money up in," shouted the little woodchopper as he passed on to his work.

That boy's note for a thousand dollars due ten years hence would be as good as gold. If he has his health, he will be worth double that then.

He is beginning in the right way. The very day his time was out for the summer, he entered upon another job, and immediately placed the money he had worked for where that would work for him; and with an economy of time which is more to be praised than his wise forethought with regard to money, he could not endure to have a moment devoted to anything but his books when the long evenings came.

Five years from to-day with a good education, with good habits, with a few hundred dollars, which he has earned by work, his chances for place in the business and political world will be far greater than those of the spendthrift boy who, born with fortune, begins without knowing the worth of money, and instead of going up, goes down.—*Hearth and Home.*

A swain visiting his girl the other day found her putting up preserves, and covering the jars with his love-letters. Those beginning "Darling Susan" were put on the peaches, and those with "My Own Love" on the apples. He left in disgust when she asked him to write another of the latter sort to make up the number she wanted.

Who spends before he thrives, will beg before he thinks.

Burglars' advertisements—Goods carefully removed.

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870


### THE POOR HOUSE BILL.

It is with some diffidence we address ourselves to the discussion of this vexed subject, but it is a matter of so much importance to our people that it cannot be passed in silence. A Poor House we must build. It cannot be delayed. The bill before the Legislature (and which we print in another column) is a good one in the main, though some of its features are objectionable and need amendment. The first section should be amended and make the number of Commissioners either three or five, and provide for their appointment by the Court. The objection to a large number is that they are difficult to get together and consequently frequently delay work; the expense of a large commission is also necessarily heavier. Three good men are plenty, and are decidedly preferable to any larger number. The Commissioners should be appointed by the Judges of the Court. Otherwise some may die, others may refuse to serve and the vacancies cannot be filled until another year. Indeed it might very easily happen that the whole commission would thus be made vacant. Again, in Court the selection can be made in consultation with the county officers and the tax payers of the county. The men named in the bill are all good men, but they have been named by unknown parties and without the notice or knowledge of a large portion of the people of the county. Important appointments of this kind should be made with the knowledge and consent of the people who have to pay the piper, and not by unknown parties who, perhaps with a knowledge of their views, have named them with a view to the accomplishment of a specific object. On this point we think the people should be very positive and demand that the appointment be made at home and in open court. The fourth section in regard to issuing bonds is not clear and should be amended so as to make it more specific. The amount to be borrowed should be definitely limited. In section sixth it is right and proper that the people be permitted to declare by a vote whether they wish the present property sold or not, but if they should decide against a sale the commission should not lapse, but should be authorized to select a suitable site and erect buildings on the present property. Buildings we must have and that without delay. The present building is simply a disgrace to the county, and the poor of the county can hardly be kept in it as decently and comfortably as almost any respectable farmer keeps his beasts of burthen. With these amendments the bill would not be objectionable. Without them it had better not be passed at all, as it would, in all probability, only further complicate an already perplexing and disagreeable question and delay the work that is so greatly and urgently needed.

### THE FUNDING BILL.

Senator Sherman's Funding bill, as it passed the Senate, provides for issuing bonds in three series, each of $400,000,000 for the purpose of refunding the public debt. The first series are 10 40s at 5 per cent. The second series are 15 40s at 4½ per cent. And the third series 20 40s at 4 per cent. The bonds to be of a not less denomination than $50, registered and coupon, exchangable for the 6 per cents now in existance at par values, and redeemable in coin within the minimum and maximum periods which give name to the securities. The interest to be paid in coin semi-annually. The last series of four per cents may be increased beyond the $400,000,000 in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that such increase does not increase the aggregate indebtedness.

It is further provided that these bonds shall not be taxed nor the income derived therefrom and $150,000,000 are annually to be appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of the debt. After October next, it is required that the national banks shall exchange their six per cent bonds for the four per cent bonds under this act.

We hope the bill will pass the House promptly. The funding of our debt at the lower rates of interest herein named, which it is believed can be promptly done, will save from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000 of interest annually, being equivalent to a reduction of $500,000,000 of the debt. The national banks are grumbling at the prospect of giving up their six per cent bonds and taking the four per cent instead and threaten to quit banking. Nobody will complain if they do. We need a re-division of the national banks at any rate and this will afford a fine opportunity for a fairer distribution. There will be plenty of banks found in the Middle, Western and Southern States to take the four per cent bonds and be glad to get them.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.—Last Friday, a coffee pot son of thunder from Bucks county, Senator Linderman, and another democratic fightin' pony from Philadelphia, Senator Nagle, gave a free pugilistic and shillelah entertainment in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg. The cause of this disgraceful altercation between these honorable (?) representatives of Pennsylvania arose from a difference in their actions and views on the first Metropolitan Police bill. After a bold and open charge with being bribed and bought on the one hand, and designated as thief and pickpocket on the other, and the usual amount of rough and abusive language (characteristic of democratic chivalry and to which democrats universally resort in order to get up the fightin' steam) on both sides, Mr. Nagle went for Mr. Linderman's proboscis in such a manner as to render him swine-eyed, and shade his complexion, whilst Mr. Linderman applied his cane about Mr. Nagle's cranium in such a manner that it caused several additional protuberances in that vicinity, which, according to the latest phrenologists, is indicative of thin blood and bad principles.

A NEW IDEA.—The latest suggestion in finances, in connection with the funding bill, is the proposition to negotiate our new loans in China and Japan. Money is said to be very abundant in both these countries, and can be had at very low rates. All that is wanting is to bring our bonds to the notice of Chinese and Japanese capitalists and give them assurance of the security of the investment. We have already won the good will of these people through Burlingame's mission and other good offices, and the negotiation of a loan there would greatly facilitate and improve our already flourishing commercial relations with those countries. The only drawback we see is that the feelings of the Democracy might be hurt at the idea of selling our bonds and borrowing money of any but white men. They are opposed to the Chinese and would doubtless be greatly exercised at the receiving of any but white men's gold. Let us try the mongolians anyhow.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday at 112¾.

SOME of our exchanges are in ecstasies over the fact that four women served on a Jury in a murder case in Wisconsin and that the Jury were four days in agreeing upon a verdict. The case is quoted as an evidence of women's physical ability and endurance and therefore fitness for the position of Jurors. We have no objection to women voting and serving on juries whenever they want to do so, (at present we know of no woman for whom we have any respect, who wants to do any of these things,) but we would like to hear from some of our "woman's rights" friends how the husbands and children, including babies, of those four women fared during those four eventful days. We would like to have a bird's eye view of the household over which those strong minded women presided.

A DISGRACEFUL BLUNDER.—When a public officer, and especially when a member of Congress deliberately violates the plain law and deliberately sells his patronage, he should be promptly expelled and permanently disgraced. Whittemore with a proper sense of his disgrace, when found guilty of selling cadetships, quickly resigned to avoid the disgraceful expulsion he merited. The House completely stultified itself the other day, when it permitted R. R. Butler to remain with a simple vote of censure, when he was every whit as guilty as Whittemore. Such conduct on the part of the House is a sad comment upon the estimate its members put upon their own characters. R. R. Butler is irretrievably disgraced; he deliberately betrayed his trust and no consideration should have saved him from prompt expulsion.

THE latest phase of the Cuban question is presented in Spain. The Madrid papers are seriously discussing the question of ceding Cuba to the United States for a handsome consideration. The discussion is said to be approved by the Spanish authorities. The fact that the Spanish Treasury is empty may go far toward accounting for this singular phenomenon. The only difficulty in the way now, seems to be that Uncle Sam is not inclined to bid but prefers to wait until Cuba comes of her own free will.

$9,500,000 of bonds held by the State have been lent to four different railroad enterprises in this state, for the purpose of assisting in developing our resources. The bill was passed though both Houses and signed by the Governor within seventy-two hours. Might not a little vigilance on the part of our Senator and members have secured a portion of these bonds for the Bedford and Bridgeport road? It is as important as any other 26 miles in the interior of the state.

THE Camden & Amboy and Baltimore & Ohia railroad companies are making a desperate effort to prevent the passage through congress of the bill authorizing a new air-line railroad between New York and Washington. The two roads above named have a monopoly of the railroad business between the two cities at present, and wish to prevent any rival road. We sincerely hope their efforts may fail and the bill pass. An additional road is greatly needed.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—The snow storm of Sunday, Monday and Tuesday of last week was the most extensive of the winter. It prevailed over the whole northern portion of the United States from Maine to Minnesota. The snow was three feet deep all over Minnesota and in Boston the streets were covered to the depth of two feet, buildings were unroofed and blown down in various places, and all the railroad and telegraph lines were more or less obstructed.

IN the Watt-Diamond case twenty-six Democratic repeaters have turned up, who voted ten or a dozen times each. They were to be paid twenty-five dollars apiece for their services, but Packer not being elected failed to come down with the stamps, and the pay not being forthcoming the repeaters have turned State's evidence. The Democracy should pay up their little bills in such ugly cases.

A NITRO GLYCERINE factory in Bergen county, New Jersey, exploded on Friday last, killing four men and demolishing the entire building. The noise of the explosion was heard for miles around and the glass were shattered in houses a mile distant. The loss is $75,000.

ALASKA is to be made a county and attached to Washington Territory. This seems to be the most economic disposition that can be made of our latest territorial acquisition and seems to meet with general approval.

A DEMOCRATIC County Treasurer in Butler county, Ohio, recently turned up a defaulter to the tune of $100,000 and left the tax-payers of that favored county to make good the deficit. Democratic economy.

THE national banks are making a desperate effort to defeat the funding bill as it destroys their monopoly of the national banking privilege. We hope they will fail. We want free banking.

A NEW Police bill for Philadelphia was passed by the Senate last week. We have not seen the bill but it is reported to be as objectionable as the former one; if such be the case it ought not to pass.

JUDGD BRADLEY, of New Jersey, nominated some time ago by the President, was confirmed on Monday as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

BRIGHAM YOUNG seems to have been taking a lesson from Pius IXth. He now lays claim to infallability, and declares it an article of the Mormon creed.

TITIAN J. COFFEY has resigned the Russian mission at St. Petersburg to take the place of the lamented Burlingame in the Chinese Embassy.

PERE HYACINTHE is about to start a paper in Paris. His visit to America is declared to have been only a sharp advertising dodge.

HON. F. B. LONG will accept our thanks for a copy of Smull's Legislative Hand-Book for 1870.

#### Literary News.

Berthold Auerbach's Villa on the Rhine, has already been translated into four languages.

Miss Alcott is publishing a new book which is said to be superior to "Little Women." The title of the new book is, "An Old Fashioned Girl."

"Hedged in" is the title of Mrs. Phelp's latest production.

"The mystery of Edwin Drood" is to be the title of Charles Dickens' new story. It will make its first appearance in this country in the pages of *Every Saturday*.

Maverick's "Life of Raymond" is meeting with little favor from the critics.

Hawthorne's "Marble Faun" has been translated into French, and is now being published by daily installments in the Paris *Reforme*.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

### LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 18, 1870.

#### THE HUGEST THING

That has taken place, in the way of legislation, for many years, in this State, has been witnessed during the past week. A bill was introduced into the Senate and rushed through both Houses within four days, which takes six millions of the Pennsylvania railroad bonds, and three and a half millions of the bonds of the Allegheny railroad, out of the sinking fund, and gives them to railroads not yet constructed, taking in lieu thereof the bonds of the different roads to be built. The Pennsylvania railroad bonds, to the amount of six millions, go to the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek, and Buffalo railroad, to construct a line from Jersey Shore, in Lycoming county, to some point in M'Kean county, to connect with the Buffalo and Washington railroad. The Alleghanny Valley railroad bonds, to the amount of three and a half millions, are distributed as follows: To the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston company, one million six hundred thousand, to construct a railroad between South Pittsburgh and Greensboro', in Greene county; to the Clearfield and Buffalo company one million four hundred thousand, to construct a road from Clearfield county to M'Kean county; to the Erie and Allegheny company, five hundred thousand dollars, to construct a railroad between the city of Erie and the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. In the case of the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo railroad, the bonds substituted for those taken out of the sinking fund, are to be a first mortgage on the road, and in the other cases a second mortgage, with the first mortgage limited to sixteen thousand dollars per mile. It is stipulated that the roads shall be completed and in running order within three years, and that the payment of the interest, at five per cent per annum, up to the time of the completion of the roads, shall be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, or Reading railroad company.

#### WHAT IS CLAIMED.

It is claimed that by the construction of these roads some of the richest natural resources of Pennsylvania will be developed, and that avenues of traffic will be opened that will add immensely to the wealth and prosperity of the State By the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo line a communication will be opened with the important lake port of Buffalo and Philadelphia some eighty miles shorter than any existing route. It is thought that by this means a large portion of the grain trade of the west from Chicago will be directed towards Pennsylvania, and the rich coal and iron fields of McKean, Potter, Tioga and Lycoming will receive a development that will render that section one of the richest in the State. But whether Pennsylvania, in its present financial condition, can afford to take out of the sinking fund—a fund considered sacred for the payment of the public debt—bonds of roads that have a marketable value, and are at any time available, and exchange them for bonds on roads that have as yet no actual existence is a question that at least admits of a difference of opinion.

#### STARTLING DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS

are still being developed in the Diamond-Watt contested election case of the Senate. At the meeting last night three New York repeaters were on the witness stand. They swore that they were a part of a gang of twenty-five that came to Philadelphia last October on election day for the purpose of acting as repeaters. One of the witnesses testified that he voted the Democratic ticket eleven times, another seven and the other nine times. In none of these cases were they challenged, or required to be sworn. They were to be paid twenty-five dollars each and their expenses for their infamous work, but their employer failing to pay the full sum stipulated they were induced to make an *expose* of the whole thing before the committee. More developments of a similar character are expected to be made at the meetings next week.

#### THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL,

in a somewhat modified form, has again passed the Senate, and will doubtless receive the concurrence of the House next week. Whether the Governor will sign the bill or not is a matter of speculation. The friends of the measure assert positively that he has signified his approval of the bill in the present shape, while those opposed are equally positive in stating that he has indicated his intention to veto it. A few days will likely settle the matter one way or the other.

#### THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL

is now ready for the action of the Senate. The Finance Committee have given it a very careful revision, and claim to have reduced the aggregate some half a million of dollars below what it was when it passed the House. This will leave it, when reported to the Senate, about a hundred thousand dollars less than the bill of last year when it became a law.

#### THE LOCAL OPTION BILL

has passed the House. It passed in a form to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons, and authorizes elections to be held, not more than once in three years, in each county, city or township, on the question of license. In the case of a majority in favor of no license, the law shall be prohibitory, but in the event of the majority being the other way, the present license law shall remain in full force. It is thought the bill will fail in the Senate.

#### STATE TREASURY MATTERS

remain in the condition they were last week. An effort was made this morning to get up the resolution requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms to take General Irwin into custody, and bring him before the bar of the Senate, to show cause why he refused to be sworn by the Finance Committee, but it proved unsuccessful. The bill to regulate the State Treasury, which has passed the House, still remains on second reading in the Senate, and it is very doubtful whether it will pass the present session.

### XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12th.—The Senate was not in session, having adjourned from Friday, until Monday.

In the House, by unanimous consent, the time was entirely devoted to debate, and consequently no business was transacted.

MONDAY March 14th.—In the Senate several petitions were presented, after which the House bill to admit the State of Georgia to representation in Congress, was taken up, but the Senate went into executive session before action was taken. In the House, several resolutions were passed, one providing for the safety of passengers on Western river steam boats, and another to regulate the taxes and duties so as not to interfere with the business and industrial interests of the country.

TUESDAY March 15th.—Senate passed the House resolution appropriating one year's salary to the widow of Edwin M. Stanton dec'd. A resolution was then offered inquiring whether the Indians are not citizens of the United States under the provisions of the XVth amendment, and whether the treaties between the Indians and the United States are or are not annulled. This led to considerable discussion and when put to vote was a tie, but was determined against the motion by the vote of the Vice President. The Georgia bill was then taken up.

Mr. Drake offered an amendment to the Georgia bill, providing that whenever the Governor or Legislature of any State lately in hostility to the United States shall represent to the President that organizations exist in such State threatening violence to persons or property, or opposing the due execution of the laws, and such State being unable to suppress them, it shall be the duty of the President to send into that State such a number of United States troops as are necessary for the suppressionand subjugation of such organizations, and the officer commanding such troops shall declare martial law in the county or district so infested, and take such measures as are known in martial law for the suppression of such organizations, the expenses of such expeditions to be defrayed by the county or district where such violence exists, or is reported to exist by the State officials.

On motion of Mr. Morton the Senate then went into executive session, at the close of which it adjourned.

In the House, the Funding bill was taken up and discussed and referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, called up the bill to amend the mode of paying pensions. He said the bill will was intended to emancipate the pensioner from the grasp of mercenary claim-agents. The bill proposes to simplicify and economize the manner of paying pensions. It simply requires the pensioner to sign the application and a receipt, and he will speedily receive a draft at the nearest post office, from the Government direct, incurring no expense whatever, save that for an oath before a magistrate. The further consideration of this bill was postponed for two weeks. The bill to admit the people of the State of Texas to representation in Congress was taken up and passed by 131 yeas to 45 nays. The Deficiency bill was then taken up and discussed until the House adjourned, which was 10 o'clock p. m.

WEDNESDAY March 16th.—In the Senate the Georgia bill was again taken up, and Mr. Revels the colored Senator from Mississippi made his first speech on this occasion, after which Mr. Morton made some remarks, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Deficiency bill, after a lengthy debate, was passed.

Mr. Stoughton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported on the case of Roderick R. Butler, Representative from the First district, Tennessee, charged with selling a cadetship. The testimony taken shows that on Februray 27, 1869, Mr Butler appointed Augustus C. Tyler, son of the late General Tyler, who was not a resident of Tennessee; that the said Butler received $900 for the same, with the avowed purpose of using the money for political purposes in Tennessee. The committee therefore condemn Butler's conduct as an unauthorized and dangerous practice.

Messrs. Logan, Cobb, Morgan and Slocum submitted a minority report, with a resolution that Mr. Butler be expelled.

Mr. Stoughton gave notice that he would call up both reports for action to-morrow.

THURSDAY March 17th.—In the Senate the discussion of treaties was first in order, but the motion was finall referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. On motion the House bill abolishing the franking privilege was made the special order for next Tuesday. Several speeches were then made on the Georgia bill, but no action taken.

In the House the Butler case was taken up and consumed several hours time. The vote to expel Mr. Butler stood 102 yeas to 68 nays, but as this was not two thirds the number required to expel a member the question was lost. A vote was then taken on the resolution censuring him for selling cadetships, which resulted—yeas 101, nays 68. The Tariff bill was then taken up and disscussed till the House adjourned.

FRIDAY March 18th.—The whole of the time was occupied in the Senate in discussing the Georgia bill.

The House went into committee of the whole, on the Tariff bill, after which the business done was in the interest of the District of Columbia.

Adjourned till Monday.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY March 14th.—The Senate was not in session to day.

In the House a number of bills were introduced principally in the interests of Philadelphia and Harrisburg, and consisting of building bridges, making roads and exemptions from taxes.

TUESDAY March 15th.—In the Senate the Metropolitan Police bill was taken up, and after a good deal of excitement and discussion it passed to a third reading.

In the House the private calendor, containing 24 printed pages, was considered.

WEDNESDAY March 16th.—SENATE.—after a number of bills were introduced and referred, the Senate bill to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Susquehanna river to Buffalo, was reported favorably with an amendment. This amendment is intended to secure the completion of the Clearfield and Buffalo, the Erie and Allegheny, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroads, by giving them the use of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds of the par value of $3,500,000, now in the State Treasury, in exchange for their own bonds, which shall bear the same rate of interest and mature at the same time as the Allegheny bonds, and the completion of the roads and the interest shall be guaranteed by responsible railroad companies.

In the House, the House bill allowing the people of each county, city or township to vote on the license question was considered. It was amended so as to allow brewers to sell not less than four gallons. Elections may be held not oftener than once in three years. The bill passed by 59 yeas to 32 nays. (See bill in another column.)

THURSDAY March 17th.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate, we notice one by Mr. Lowery protesting against the passage by Congress of the Sherman Funding bill, and in favor of the General Government furnishing and redeeming the whole currency of the country to all who want and will pay for it in the bonds of the Government or in coin.

The Police bill came up on the third reading, but was finally postponed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The House bill relative to the District Court was reported favorably, providing that after the first Monday in December the court shall consist of one president and four associate Judges, and two associate Judges shall be elected in October.

The Senate bill to aid the construction of railroads from Susquehanna to the Great Lakes was considered, and passed,

In the House, the above railroad bill was passed to a third reading, as was also the House bill increasing the number of Supreme Court Judges to seven was amended so as to allow one of the Judges to be designated to sit on the Common Pleas of several counties when business requires it.

FRIDAY March 18th.—In the Senate Mr. Purman introduced the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That William W. Irwin having appeared before the Senate Committee on the Treasury investigation, and refused to be sworn and give evidence to the said committee in such matters as the Senate deems necessary to the performance of the legislative duties of the Senate. the said William W. Irwin is hereby adjudged guilty of contempt, and therefore the Speaker of the Senate be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant at Arms authorizing and requiring him to produce at the bar of the Senate William W. Irwin, there to be held and subject to such orders as the Senate may make in the premises.

The new Philadelphia Police bill was then taken up on the third reading, and passed.

In the House, the Senate bill extending aid to the Jersey Shore, Buffalo and Pine Creek Railway, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charlestown, up the Monongahela valley, the Clearfield and Buffalo, and the Erie and Allegheny Railroads, was considered, and passed.

THE OFFENSE of the captain of the Bombay, in running down the Oneida, seems even worse than it was at first reported to be. It is also shown, beyond a peradventure, that Eyre left the Oneida when he knew that she was in imminent danger, and there is evidence that he know her nationality and exulted in his achievement. That is, he was certainly a brute, and very possibly a deliberate murderer. The friends of the men sunk by the Bombay have a special interest, but all Americans have a national interest, and all men a human interest, in seeing that the extent of this man's guilt be ascertained, and that he be made to suffer for it.

### THE TEMPERANCE BILL.

The following is the text of the temperance bill now before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. It has been reported from the House Committee favorably and was passed by that body on the 16th inst. We hope to see it finally passed and become a law before the Legislature adjourns, so that the people of every election district may decide the matter in accordance with the wishes of the majority.

AN ACT to enable the citizens of Pennsylvania to determine whether the general sale of intoxicating liquors shall be permitted.

WHEREAS, All laws, to be efficient, should have the support and approbation of the people,

AND WHEREAS, It is represented that a majority of the legal voters of certain counties, cities, boroughs, wards and townships desire the passage of a law that shall, in such districts, forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and confine such sales to medical, sacramental, artistic and mechanical purposes;

AND WHEREAS, It is desired to obtain a certain indication of popular sentiment in regard to such sales, *therefore*

SECTION I. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the courts of quarter sessions of the several counties of this Commonwealth, upon petition of at least one-fourth of the number of the legal voters of any district in this Commonwealth, as determined by the number of votes at the last general election held previous to the presentation of said petition, setting forth the desire of said petitioners that a vote of the legal voters of the district, of which the said petitioners are residents, may be had to determine whether or not the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be allowed in said district, except for medical, sacramental, artistic and mechanical purposes, as provided for in this act, shall order and direct an election to be held at the election in said district so petitioning next ensuing after the presentation of said petition, or at such special election as the said court may order, the time and place for which shall be named in said order, and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors and judges of election in said districts, at the said general election, to receive tickets either written or printed from the legal voters thereof, labelled, on the outside, "sale of liquors" and on the inside "for the sale of liquors" or "against the sale of liquors," and to deposit said tickets in a box provided for that purpose by said inspectors and judges, as is required by law in case of other tickets received at said election, and the said tickets so received shall be counted, and a return of the same made to the clerk of the said court duly certified as is required by law, which certificates shall be laid before the judges of the said court, at the first meeting of said court after such election shall be held, and shall be filed with the record af said court.

SEC. 2. That the said petitions shall be verified by the affidavits of two or more of the petitioners, and shall be presented to said court at least sixty days before the time of holding said election, and the said court shall issue their order from the holding of said election at least thirty days before said time. A copy of said order shall be furnished the sheriff, or other officer whose duty it is to give the legal notice for holding annual elections, who shall give notice to the legal voters of said district of the said order of said court authorizing a vote upon the sale of liquors in said district. The sheriff or other officer, and the clerk of said court, shall be entitled to the same fees for filing the said petition, and issuing the order of said court, as it is by law allowed for similar services.

SEC. 3. That in receiving, and counting, and in making returns of the votes cast, the said inspectors, judges and clerks of said election shall be governed by the laws of the Commonwealth regulating general elections, and all penalties of the said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to, voters, inspectors, judges and clerks, voting at and attending upon elections held under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. That whenever, by the returns of said election in any district voting as aforesaid, it shall appear that there is a majority of the votes then cast on the sale of liquors against the sale of liquors, then and in that case the said court shall so declare by proper minute to be recorded in the minutes of said court, and thereafter in such district this act shall be in full force and effect, and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell intoxicating liquors within the district, except as hereinafter provided. *Provided*, That this act shall not be construed to forbid such sales by any person duly licensed by license granted before the issue of the order of said court authorizing the said vote as aforesaid, for the unexpired term for which said license may have been granted: *provided further*, That no bill or indictment preferred, or found, against any person or persons, for violation of the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be annulled by the passage of this act, or its adoption by any district of this Commonwealth. If, however, it shall appear that said returns show a majority of the votes cast at said election for the sale of liquors in said district, then this act shall not be in force in said district, but the laws in force and applicable governing the sale of liquors shall be held to apply and be in force therein; *and provided further*, That, through like forms, a vote may be had at the general election, not oftener than once in three years, with the object to renew the laws existing and permitting the sale of liquors, and, if a majority of votes be cast "for the sale of liquors," then such laws shall remain until again reversed. And the true intent and meaning of this act is that the people shall have control of the sale of liquors within their respective counties, cities, boroughs, wards and townships: *Provided;* This act shall have the effect to repeal any local law in force prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in any district in the State.

SEC. 5. The word district in sections two, three and four of this act shall be held to include either a city, borough or township.

SEC. 6. That in any district where, pursuant to the forms indicated in the previous sections of this act, a majority vote shall be cast against the sale of liquors, said vote being attested by the officers of the election as already provided, the retail sale of intoxicating liquors shall be and is herby forbidden in such district, under the penalties inflicted by the license laws in force in said district at the time of said election, and intoxicating liquors, whether foreign or domestic, shall not be sold by wholesale, within the limits thereof, in less quantities than five gallons, under the penalties for any violation inflicted by the laws restricting the wholesale sale of liquors: *Provided*, That brewers of beer, ale or other malt liquor, upon taking out a license in accordance with existing laws, may sell the same in quantities not less than one eigth of a barrel.

SEC. 7. That intoxicating liquors shall be held to mean ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, bitters in whole or part. all wines and every other alcoholic fluid adopted for use as a beverage; *Provided*, That vintners may sell wine from fruit of their own growth, at the place of manfacture, in quantities not less than five gallons without being required to take out a license as a wholesale dealer, in districts where the vote is against license, and in districts where the vots is in favor of license, they may sell the same in the same way and manner now prescribed by existing laws.

THE Internal Revenue Bureau is preparing for the most thorough assessment of the income tax that has ever been made. Special instructions are being issued to assessors to see to it that every person believed to be in the receipt of income or property on which tax should be paid, be notified of the Government demand, and required to answer the questions of the tax list in a full and satisfactory manner. The intention of Mr. Delano is to secure the collection of this tax, as far as possible without evasion, so that its burden may be more equally borne than hitherto. People of all classes, therefore, who have made anything over and above the usual exemption during the past year, may as well begin to get their answers ready, as assessors will begin during the present month, and will prosecute with vigor.

BOTH OF the Texas Senators and all of the members elect fom that State, have arrived in Washington, and all the official documents necessary to base a bill to admit the State are in possession of the Senate and House Committees. It is believed that a bill can be put through both Houses without general discussion, as it will be a mere copy of the act passed in the Virginia case.

A MAINE farmer, quietly crossing a railroad track, near Portland, on his sled the other day, was suddenly startled by the appearance of an train, which quickly made splinters of the sled, and somewhat, stunned the farmer. Recovering somewhat, he gathered the remains of his vehicle and wondering what had become of the pieces of his horse had gone. Meanwhile the train sped on for some distance, when the engineer, looking out, saw the horse staring at him from the cow-catcher. the train was stopped, and it was found that the horse had been picked up by the cow-catcher and deposited on the platform in front of the engine, where, too much stunned or frightened to move, he lay comparatively uninjured.

MR. N. P. TRIST, famous in the Mexican war times for having irresponsibly negotiated the treaty which closed hostilities, and who has long been lost to public sight, now reappears as a memorialist to Congress for compensation on account of his important diplomatic services in the matter aforesaid. What his chances of success are it is a little difficult to say just now.

MARK TWAIN denies the report of his intended withdrawal from the Buffalo *Express* and says; "I am permantly here. I am prospering well enough to please my friends and distress my enemies, and consequently am in a state of tranquil satisfaction."

A YOUNG lady residing in Philadelphia was quite seriously injured, last week, by her hair switch taking fire. These common switches are very inflammable, being made of flax. Wearers of them should be cautious how near they venture to a flame.


## Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plase, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order, I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examinine and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture both the Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch Machines, and offer the public a choice of the best machines of both kinds, at their estrblishments in all the large cities, and through agencies in nearly all towns throughout the country. Price Lists and samples of sewing in both stitches furnished on application to Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Philadelphia, or to

F. M. MASTERS,
25feb Bloody Run, Pa.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY BANK,

BLOODY RUN, PENN'A.

Accounts Solicited from Banks, Bankers and others. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points. A general banking business transacted. Stockholders individually liable for deposits.

STOCKHOLDERS:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. M. BELL, | G. W. GARRETSON, |
| W. P. ORBISON, | D. P. GWIN, |
| JOHN SCOTT, | H. G. FISHER, |
| THOMAS FISHER, | J. H. GLAZIER, |
| W. DORRIS, | |

—of First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa.
S. L. RUSSELL, Bedford, Pa.
S. NYCUM, Rays Hill, Pa.
J. M. BAENDOLLAR, Bloody Run, Pa.
J. B. WILLIAMS, do.
J. W. BARNDOLLAR, do.
J. DUBOIS, do.
18febtf JOHN DUBOIS, Cashier.

THE NEW ARTICLE OF FOOD.

*For twenty five cents you can buy of your Druggist or Grocer a package of SEA MOSS FARINE, manufactured from pure Irish Moss or Carrageen, which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c. &c. It is by far the cheapest, healthiest and most Delicious food in the world.*

*RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.*

4mar6m 53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE CHEAPEST LITERARY PAPER EVER PUBLISHED.

THE NEW YORK FAMILY JOURNAL

A new literary eight page paper containing interesting reading of great merit by the greatest writers of the day. TERMS FIFTY CENTS A YEAR. Specimen copies sent free for three months. Canvassers, Ladies or Gentlemen are offered great inducements. Address

FAMILY JOURNAL OFFICE.
18fe3m Cor. 3d Avenue and 9th St., N. Y.

EVERYBODY in want of WALL PAPER examines the stock at the Inquirer Book Store.

## Miscellaneous.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

any [illegible] one medicine is so universally relied on in every country and among [illegible] but efficient purgative PILL. There never was ever [illegible] son is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cures them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action---remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowls, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these PILLS rapidly cure:—

For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
B. F. HARRY, Agt. 16de Lowell, Mass.

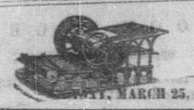
PURE COLD WATER.

*The Best and Cheapest Pump now in use.*

S. G. MASON'S
DOUBLE-ACTING NON-FREEZING CAST-IRON FORCE PUMP.

This Pump has been awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania State Fair

# Bedford Inquirer.



VOL. 1. BEDFORD, MARCH 25, 1870. NO. 1.


DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

*President Judge*—Hon. Alex. King.
*Associate Judges*—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
*Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.*—John P. Reed.
*District Attorney*—E. P. Kerr.
*Treasurer*—Hugh Moore.
*Sheriff*—William Keyser.
*Deputy Sheriff*—John A. Cessna.
*County Surveyor*—Samuel Ketterman.
*Commissioners*—D. Long, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
*Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
*Directors of Poor*—H. Egolf, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
*Auditors*—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

*Burgess*—V. Steckman.
*Assistant Burgess*—Josiah Haley.
*Council*—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
*Constable*—Richard Curboy.
*High Constable*—Lawrence Deibaugh.
*School Directors*—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

*Episcopalian*—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
*Presbyterian*—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
*Lutheran*—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
*Methodist*—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
*German Reformed*—Rev. H. Heckerman.
*Roman Catholic*—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

*Bedford Lodge*, No. 329, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
*Peace Branch Encampment*, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
*Bedford Lodge*, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
*Bedford Council*, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

## Local Affairs.

### Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

THE BANK has been moved to the INQUIRER building on Juliana st., in the room lately occupied by S. J. McCauslin.

E. G. MCMULLIN has moved his boot and shoe shop to the basement of the INQUIRER building.

STOP at the sign of the *Indian* when you are on the lookout for good tobaccos and cigars.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Go to D. W. Crouse's if you want the best brands of smoking and chewing tobacco, number one cigars singly or by the thousand, or a good pipe.

THE Largest Newspaper Mail which goes to any one firm in this country, is received by G. P. Rowell & Co., the New York Advertising agents. Their place of business is at No. 40 Park Row.

OUR neighbors of Cumberland have been infested for some time with incendiaries. On Saturday night the 12th inst., no less than six different buildings were fired, and two were burned down. None of the incendiaries have yet been arrested.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, newspapers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

LAND SLIDE.—On Thursday the 17th Inst., on the H. & B. T. R. R. a heavy land slide occurred at Cypher's cut immediately after a train had passed through. The company expect to have a clear track again in the course of eight or ten days. Luckily they have an engine and boxed car on this side for the accommodation of local trade and travel.

DELIGHTFUL WADING in mud can be found from Spang's Corner to the Court House. If the borough authorities would only build a a couple dams yet, along Juliana street, we might introduce gondolas and have a Venice on a small scale; to be sure we would have to boat through mud instead of water, but that would be a small matter.

OUR EXTENDED CHARTER.—In another column will be found the amendment to the charter of the Bedford and Bridgeport Railroad extending it from Bedford to Mt. Dallas. The bill has passed and been signed by the Governor, so that we are now ready for operations. As soon as the weather will permit the survey is to be made.

HOGS.—A number of good sized porkers have been perambulating our streets for some weeks past. We presume the owners have turned them out as assistant garden makers, as the time for gardening is now approaching. To be sure we have a borough ordinance, forbidding the running at large of hogs, but the town council are proverbially lenient in such cases, and any persons wishing to turn their hogs into the street need not fear the enforcement of that tyrannical ordinance.

MORE CHARGES.—Nelson B. Miller, whose arrest we noticed last week, had a hearing before H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Saturday the 19th inst., which resulted in his being committed to jail to await his trial (for horse stealing) at April term of Court. It is tho't the evidence in this case is not strong enough to convict. After the Justice had made the above disposal of the case, the defendant was arrested by Constable Fetter on charge of stealing between one and two hundred dollars in gold and silver from Mr. John Hand, of Monroe tp. Defendant is a grandson (by marriage) of the Plaintiff.

THE NEW POOR HOUSE BILL.—The following bill has found its way to Harrisburg in a very quiet way; so much so indeed that we knew nothing of it until a day or two ago. A matter of so much importance ought not to be kept so carefully from the knowledge of the people. For their benefit we give it a full and [illegible].—Appointing Commissioners to sell the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County and all the Real Estate now held by the Directors of the Poor of said County, and to purchase other Real Estate, and to erect suitable buildings thereon, and to authorize the people of said County to vote for or against a sale of the present Poor House property.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That Michael Hilligas, George Williams, Samuel Shafer (of Union Township), John F. Fluck, Andrew Mortimore and Bernard O'Neal be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners authorized and empowered to sell the Poor and House of Employment to Bedford County, together with all the Real Estate now held by the Directors of the Poor of said County and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at public sale, on such terms as they may think most advantageous, and to make and execute a deed or deeds therefor to the purchaser or purchasers in fee simple. *Provided* that said Commissioners, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of any business, may in their discretion divide and sell said real estate in lots or parcels.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners, before selling and disposing of the real estate aforesaid, to purchase other lands, not exceeding one hundred and seventy five acres, and erect thereon suitable buildings for comfortable sheltering and maintainig the poor, sick and insane of said County.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners aforesaid, as soon as they have purchased lands and erected buildings thereon as required by section second of this act, to remove all the personal property now belonging to the Directors of the Poor, as well as all the poor, sick and insane of the said County to the buildings erected as aforesaid. *Provided* that the said Commissioners may if they deem it advantageous, or for the comfort of the poor, sick and insane, sell and dispose of any part of the personal property about the present poor house and premises.

SEC. 4. The said Commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds for the payment of the purchase money of the real estate bought by them, and for the cost of building in sums or amounts not exceeding one thousand dollars and payable in not more than ten annual installments, with interest not exceeding six per cent, payable semi-annually.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the County Commissioners of Bedford County, to pay over, or cause to be paid over to the Commissioners herein named, all monies and taxes levied and collected by them at any time heretofore for the purpose of erecting poor house buildings in said County, and to levy, collect and pay over to the herein named Commissioners from time to time taxes as may be necessary to complete and pay for the objects named in this act. And the Commissioners herein named are hereby authorized and empowered to settle with and adjust the accounts annually of the County Commissioners, so far as relates to the building taxes herein named. *Provided*, That the Commissioners herein named shall receive as a compensation, two dollars per day for every day necessarily spent in the performance of their duties herein named.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioners herein named to publish annually in two newspapers in said County a full state ment of all recipts and expenditures for the purposes herein named. *Provided*, That before the said Commissioners shall be authorized to perform any of the duties herein named, the question whether the property now owned by Bedford County, known as the "Poor House Property," shall be sold or not, shall be submitted to a vote of all the qualified electors of the said County. Said election to be held on Friday the 27th day of May, A. D. 1870, when those in favor of the sale of the present "Poor House Property," and the purchase of another as provided in this act, shall vot a ticket with the words "Poor House" on the outside, and the words "For sale of Poor House" on the inside, and those opposed to the sale of the present "Poor House" on the outside, and the words "Against a sale of the Poor House," on the inside. And the Sheriff of the said County, is authorized and required to give notice of said election, by proclamation, in not less than two newspapers in said County, at least three weeks before said election; the election to be held in the respective election districts, by the election officers, elected at the last general election; the return Judges to meet at the Court House, in Bedford Borough, on Monday succeeding said election, and if, upon a careful counting of the votes, it shall be found that a majority of the votes polled were in favor of the sale of the present "Poor House Property," then the said Commissioners shall proceed at once to purchase land and erect buildings as aforesaid, but if a majority shall vote against the sale of the present "Poor House Property," then the provisions of this act shall be of no effect. The expenses of said election shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an act to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company, approved the thirty-first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, extending the time for payment of enrolment tax and authorizing said railroad company to connect with the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, and authorizing said company to borrow money.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the time for the payment of the enrolment taxes on an act entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company," approved the thirty first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and an act entitled, "A supplement to the act to incorporate the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company," approved the sixth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, be extended for a period of six months from and after the passage of this act, and upon the payment of such enrolment tax or taxes, within said period, the said acts shall have the same force and effect in all respects as if the said tax or taxes had been paid within one year from the passage of said acts respectively, and to that end the said acts are hereby re-enacted.

SECTION 2. That the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company be and the same is hereby authorized and empowered to extend their road, or to build a new road, from any point at or near the town of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, eastward, and to connect the same with the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad at Mount Dallas, in said county, and also to connect with any other railroad that may be hereafter constructed in the county of Bedford.

SECTION 3. That the Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company be and they are hereby authorized to borrow such sum or sums of money, from time to time, for their corporate purposes as the board of directors may determine, at a rate of interest not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and issue bonds or certificates for the money so borrowed, securing the payment thereof and the interest thereon by mortgages or mortgages of the whole or any part or parts of their lands, works, improvements, franchises, and personal property, now owned, or hereafter acquired and owned by them, and the said company may assume the payment of any or all taxes upon the principal and interest of the said bonds, or either of them, and may agree to convert the said bonds or any of them into capital stock of the said company, on such terms and at such times as the board of directors may appoint. *Provided*, That the amount of money to be borrowed under the provisions of this act, shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

SECTION 4. That the said Bedford and Bridgeport railroad company is hereby authorized to make branch roads to any coal or iron ore mines at any point or points in the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Cambria.

Approved, 16th March, 1870.

IMPROVEMENTS.—J. M. Shoemaker's new building, of which Davidson and Horn are the architects, is about completed. It presents 26½ feet front and runs back 134 feet. The [illegible] room on the first floor is 36 windows in front [illegible] each of a single pane French plate 5½ by 10½ feet. The room is very suitably arranged inside, the shelving, counters and other work after the latest improved styles. The 2nd story is 12 feet high, and consists of two parlors and three chambers. The third story is 15 feet high. It has been leased by the order of Free Masons in this place for a number of years, and has been arranged and built under the supervision of that order. The main room is 34 by 50 feet, which when completed inside, is to be the handsomest room out of Philadelphia in the State. There are three ante-rooms beside this. The building is an honor and an ornament to our town, and Mr. Shoemaker deserves much credit for his enterprise. As he is now "fixed up" in his new room, and has just received a large stock of new goods, he will be glad to have his friends and patrons call at any time.

Mrs. V. B. Tate's new building is nearly ready for the painters and plasterers. When completed, she will have eleven very pleasant chambers, and a large dining-room, which with the main building, will enable her to accommodate quite a number of guests the coming season.

*Arandale.*—A first class double ten-pin alley is to be erected on the Arandale premises this Spring, for the accommodation of visitors at that house next summer. New fences are also being built around the enclosure while the grounds are being beautified with shade-trees and shrubbery, which will add much to its appearance.

*Cramer Cottages.*—Another neat building has been added to the Cramer Cottages in the Eastern part of town, and a fine selection of shrubbery, fruits and flowers are coming on, which will very much enhance the beauty of that place next summer.

*Churches.*—A new frame German Reformed church has been built at Hershberger's, on the Hollidaysburg pike, in Bedford Tp., during the past Winter, and there are two new brick churches, German Reformed and Lutheran, under construction in St. Clairsville borough.

*New School-houses* will be built at the following places during the coming Summer: two at Boydstown (one for the benefit of the XVth amendment citizens) one at Mill Town and one at Pleasant Hill in Bedford township, one at Ott's in Colerain township, one at Markle's in Monroe township, one at Clark's in West Providence township, one at Kay's in Hopewell township, and one at Longenecker's in Middle Woodberry township.

NASBY TALKS "PLANTATION."—I hev traided Off my Post Offis & tuk mi Pay in Plantashun! P'raps yu may be supprized to here uv mi relinquishin my Guv'ment Offis with Awl its glory in sech a Cawss.

Here mee fust: then jedge Mee. It hanpened thuswisely: I wus canvassin thee Mawmea Flate for owr Bluvid Kedentry & the Post Offis suksechun. In thet land uv pewer Delite I struk a snag * * * * The Fever Ager tuk me, & thee Chills & Shivers shuk me—shuk me like a Nold loos button on a Shaiky smoke-House doar; til mi fraim uv 40 Summerz, lukd like sum Ole plaid Out bumerz on a mornin' wen his Gin'ia gon & he can't git no moar! * * * * (N. B.. This is not rit by Edd. A. Powe; but it cums so awfired neer to it thet you woodn't no the ditrunce in the dark.)

In this ourful eggstremmitty I Flue at wonts tu a Nold lady fren' uv Mine & toald her mi kritterkel phix. Shee hes no'd mee Long & Luvd mee Well & shee cawls me Pet Names. "Troly," sez shee (sech is the Plaiful knik-nomen uv mi Boihood) "yu orter talk a good Doste uv Plantashun Biturz. I've livd and Suferd in theez swaumps ever sense the three thayers was Hung and I no, to a ded surtinty, thst Plantashun Biturz is the only reel kewer fur the Shaiks!" "B—b—but air tha al—l—loyawl drink?" asked I, shiveria'ly, feerin Least I mite bee incurridin' suthin uv a suthern Nacher. "Doon't bee skeered, 'Troly,'" replide the esstimabul Dorcuss, "tha air Maid uv "Callasayya, S. T.—1860—X & thee Very loyawlist kind uv Santy Crews Rom." Mi Dout bein remuved & mi Feers fur thee Post Offis asswaged I tuk an awlmity Doste uv "Plantashun" & yu bett brutherin, it maid mee bile! I tuk another in 2½ ours and mi shaiks quit. I may sa. tha "parsed in thair Checks"! Tha got! 'Not wun uv 'em lingurd too say good bi! I was a Nasby kewered; a Petroleum well!—well I wuz! Now I am a Plantashun mishunnery; I go about preschin the good Tidin's to Awl shaikers (& "uthers requirin a Jentel stimmerlent." sea small bilz.) I hev traided off mi Post Offis & may Now be found taking Plantashun Bitturz, in the hiwaiz and thee biwaiz frum Erly Morn till Dewy Eve. What sinnin, sufrin, shaiken bruther'll hev thee next Bottul?

WE think we are doing our readers a favor by calling their attention to the handsome catalogues of the well known Agricultural Warehouse of Messrs. R. H. Allen & Co., of New York City, the oldest and largest establishment there. The Retail Seed Catalogue has numerous illustrations of the Novelties and Specialties in Vegetable, Grain and Grass Seeds, and, though expensive, is sent to all applicants on receipt of stamp to prepay postage. They deal largely also in Agricultural Implements and Machines, and Small Tools of every kind for Farmers, Gardeners, and Stock Raisers use, and publish a Large Catalogue, which is a handsome volume of about 300 pages with nearly 600 illustrations of the Latest and Most Improved articles in their line; among them many things which our farmers *ought to have, and which they cannot buy at any of our local stores.* Of course this is a costly book, and they charge $1 for it, *but even this is refunded to the purchaser when he sends an order*; so that in reality it costs nothing. Even if it did, we should advise every man who owns any land, no matter how small, to get a copy now. Their address is P. O. Box 376, N. Y. City.

THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF YORK insures against damage by lightning, whether fire ensues or not, and to Live stock (when insured) in Barns or at large on the premises of the assured. This is a new feature, without additional cost, not extended by any other company to the assured. Insure with the York, the people's favorite.

W. A. EDWARDS, Agent,
March 15, 1870. Bedford, Pa.

ANOTHER FIRE.—We regret to learn that the residence of our friend Mr. John Snowden, of Cumberland Valley was entirely destroyed by fire on the 18th inst. The loss is over two thousand dollars, but we have not been able to get the particulars. Our friends throughout the county would confer a great favor, by sending us the news.

EVERY body unites in praising the merits of the Alisma, and why not? It gives the best satisfaction of any article ever sold for the hair, renewing its color, prevents its falling off, makes course hair soft and smooth, darkens and beautifies faded and lifeless hair, and always pleases.

WILD PIGEONS have been on the move the last few days and a number of our sportsmen have been picketed on the hill-tops about town trying their skill on the wing.

OUR friend Henry Koontz of Bedford township on Tuesday last with a net caught about five hundred. This in our opinion is wholesale pigeon business.

TRIBUNE Almanacs for 1870 for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

### Books and Periodicals.

ALL BOOKS and periodicals noticed in this column are to be had at the INQUIRER Book Store.

*Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine* for February contains: University Tests, Earl's Dene—part IV., The Opening of the Suez Canal—part II., John—part IV., Democracy Beyond the Seas, Cornelius O'Dowd, The Coming Session, Upon the employment of Rhymed Verse in English Comedy, and Postcript to "Lord Byron and his Calumniators. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 140 Fulton st. N. Y.

CONTENTS of April *Galaxy* are: Put yourself in his place, Mr. Raymond and Journalism, Letters from Havanna, Ten Years in Rome, An Editor's Tales, Eugenie Empress of the French, The case of Hamlet the Younger, The Future of New York, The Galaxy Miscellany, Drift-wood, Literature and Art, and Nebuleæ. Sheldon & Co., publishers 498 and 500 Broadway, New York.

THE March number of *Wood's Household Magazine*, devoted to Knowledge, Virtue & Temperance, has a very interesting story department, parental, children's, young women's, young men's and miscellaneous departments, all of which are very readable, besides the topics on flower culture, culinary, life thoughts, joker's budget, and editorial notes. Terms: $1.00 yearly. Published by S. S. Wood, Newburgh, New York.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for April contains: The Vicar of Bullhampton, a novel—part X, Frosted Windows, The Negro in the South, Two Old Heads, Leonard Heath's Fortune, Our Credit Abroad, Florida, Luck in a Shadow, The Washington Season, A Real Hero, About Hogs, The Sailor's Wedding, How I Became a Pagan, Noah Webster, A Six days' Diary, Our Monthly Gossip, Literature of the day. The publishers of Lippincott's Magazine take pleasure in announcing that, by special arrangement, they will commence in the May number Anthony Trollope's New Story, Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market st., Phil'a

*The Lady's Friend* for April comes to us with the freshness and life of spring. In the steel plate "On Guard," the alert watchfulness of the dog contrasts finely with the repose of the sleeping boy. The Colored Fashion Plate is gay and graceful as usual; and the profusion and variety of illustrations of articles of feminine use and adornment give the ladies every opportunity to know how to dress well. Those who like to make for themselves will find assistance in the work table department. Music, "Tapping at the Garden Gate." The stories are very good, and there is a rich variety besides in prose and poetry. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year.

*Whitney's Musical Guest* for March is on our table and upon a close examination we find it well worthy a prominent place in our columns. Both the reading and music is well selected and just what is suitable for the wants of the musical public at large.

Each number contains no less than three songs—or two songs and one instrumental piece—and those of the first class, and such as is sold in sheet form for 30, 40 and 50 cents each, and all this sent monthly at the low price of $1.00 per annum. Address, "Whitney's Palace of Music," Toledo, O.

### The Season and its Dangers.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disastrous tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature, and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the diseases most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous system braced up, and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation. 1mar1m

THE BODIES OF THE CONDEMNED.—As some may be curious to know what disposition has been made of the bodies of Bohner and Bodenberg, we relate. On Wednesday Sheriff Neely had appointed two colored men to bury them. They took the bodies to an open lot in the northeast portion of the town in the evening; but both the grave-diggers got drunk and left the job before it was completed, and neither of the bodies were buried. On Thursday morning the Sheriff appointed another party to finish it, but while doing so the borough authorities interfered and would not allow them to be buried within the borough limits. The bodies were then taken to a field a short distance from town where they were interred, with nothing but the mound to mark the spot.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE CUMBERLAND *Alleghenian* says the work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad is progressing favorably. The contractor for the first ten miles east from Connellsville will have his contract finished as early as the 1st of July, when trains will run eastwardly that much further. The Somerset (Pa.) papers state that the Keystone Coal Company has agreed to subscribe $75,000 toward building a branch road from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to their mines in Elklick township.

FOR Coughs and Throat disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.*"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the Inquirer Book Store than anywhere else in town.

THE microscope shows the color of the hair due to a deposition of pigment in its substance. When the hair glands become enfeebled, this pigment fails. One after another the hairs become white, or fall out, producing baldness. Baldness is easy to prevent but hard to cure. Ayer's Hair Vigor stops it: even restores the hair sometimes: always restores its color. Immediate renovation is at once visible: softness, freshness and the gloss of youth. This great ornament should be preserved since it can be by Ayer's Hair Vigor, which is beautifully clean and free from anything injurious to the hair.—*Tribune, Springville, N. Y.* 1mar1m

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

METHODIST Almanacs for 1870, for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

### MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Wheat per bushel | | | $1.00 |
| Red | " | " | 90 |
| Corn | " | " | 80 |
| Oats | " | " | 40 |
| Potatoes | " | " | 50 |
| Flax Seed | " | " | 1.75 |
| Clover Seed | " | " | $6.00@6 50 |
| Timothy Seed | " | " | 3.00 |
| Apples | " | " | 75 |
| Flour, per barrel | | | 5.50@6.00 |
| Butter, per pound | | | 30 |
| Tallow | " | " | 10 |
| Beeswax | " | " | 30 |
| Lard | " | " | 20 |
| Pork | " | " | 11 |
| Wool | " | " | 40@45 |
| Turkey | " | " | 8 |
| Beef | " | " | |
| Eggs | " | doz. | 20 |
| Chickens | " | " | 2 25 |
| Wood—Hickory, per cord | | | 4 00 |
| " —Oak, | " | " | 3.00 |

PHIL'A LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 21.—There is no improvement to notice in the demand for flour, which is limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, who purchased 4a500 barrels, in lots, at $4 37½a4 50 for superfine; $4 62½a4 87½ for extras; $5 25a5 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $5a5 75 for Pennsylvania extra family; $5 25a6 for Indiana and Ohio extra family, and $6 25a7 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye flour may be quoted at $4 62½ per barrel. The prices of corn meal are nominal.

There is very little doing in the wheat market, and only 800 bushels Pennsylvania red sold at $1 24a1 25. Rye ranges from 95c to 97c. Corn—The receipts and stocks are light, and there is a good demand. Sales of 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 90a92c in the cars and from store—an advance. Oats are steady, with sales of 2,500 bushels Western and Pennsylvania at 54a55c.

### MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, at the St. Paul's church in Union tp., Mr. A. J. KEGG, of Pleasantville, and Miss MARY E. BOWSER, of St. Clair tp.

On the 8th inst., by the same, at the Reformed Parsonage, in St. Clairsville, Mr. AARON ZIMMERS and Miss MARY WISEGARVER, both of this county.

On the 18th inst., by the same, at the same place, Mr. DAVID HOLDERBAUM to SARAH R. CRISMAN, both of this county.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. DANIEL W. MILLS and Miss EMELINE SLEIGHTER, both of Monroe tp.

### DIED.

Near Mann's Choice, Pa., on the 5th inst., Mr. JOSEPH MORTIMORE, in the 81st year of his age.

He had been for some years, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, though for the last year or so, he had been prevented by infirmity from attending public service. He died in perfect peace, his mind being unimpaired, and entirely free from anxiety and care, during his illness, even to the last. He died surrounded by all his children and his aged widow, whom we commend to the consolations of divine grace. They mourn the loss of a kind father and husband, and the community that of a valued and respected citizen.

In Woodberry, on Saturday, March 12th, 1870, HOWARD SMITH, youngest son of Dr. I. N. and Annie M. Bowser, aged 2 years, 8 months and 2 days.

This has indeed been a deep and sad affliction to the fond parents, to consign their precious jewel to the narrow limits of the grave; to think that they have looked for the last time upon that lovely face, and listened for the last time to the childish prattlings of his sweet voice. The beautiful little form that used to welcome a *father's* return, and greet a mother's presence, is now forever hushed in death. With little HOWDIE the sunshine seems to have gone out of their home. He was the loved of all who knew him, and in the Sabbath School his bright eyes and sweet curly head were eagerly watched for by all the older children of the school. But while we deeply sympathize with the bereaved *friends*, we would say to them:

Oh! call not back, to earth again, the form of Howdie dear,
For he is happier, *happier far*, than when he sojourned here,
And fell disease, no more shall pale your darling loved ones brow,
For he has passed from earth away, he is an *angel* now.

You loved your darling little boy, you loved him all too well,
And 'twas with sadden'd hearts, that you were called to say farewell;
In meek submission you should say: Oh! Lord, "Thy will be done,"
Yet in your hearts there seems a void without your dear loved one.

But oh! you should not mourn him now, nor call him back again,
For when your mortal powers fall, your star of life doth wane,
'Twill urge your upward flight, and fill your hearts with purest joy,
To know, in heaven, there waits for you your darling angel boy.


## New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Providentially my daughter was restored to health by simple means, *without medicine.* The particulars will be sent *free.* REUBEN E. HOUNSLOW, Stockton St., Brooklyn, Long Island. 25mar1t

THE MAGIC COMB will change any colored hair or beard to a permanent black or brown. It contains no *poison.* Any one can use it. One sent by mail for $1. Address MAGIC COMB CO., 25mar3m Springfield, Mass.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 25mar4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jacob Wagaman, late of Juniata tp., dec'd, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
25mar LEONARD BITTNER, Adm'r.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TEN YEARS IN WALL STREET.

It includes the Histories, Mysteries, and Secret Doings of Wall Street, Life Sketches of its Men, the speculations in Gold, Stocks, &c., Women Speculators, and all that is great, powerful, splendid, mysterious, interesting, wicked, amazing, wretched, &c., in the focus of speculation. Portraits of Vanderbilt, Drew, Gould, Fisk, Jr., and many others, Engravings of noted places, Life and Scenes, &c. *Canvassing Books free.* Send for circulars to WORTHINGTON, DUSTIN & Co., Publishers, 148 Asylum St. Hartford, Conn. 25 march4w.

## New Advertisements.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. We, the undersigned, have this day dissolved partnership in the cabinet and marble business by mutual consent. The Cabinet business will be continued by R. V. Leo and the Marble manufactory by John H. Rush. All the accounts &c. of Leo & Co. will be settled by R. V. Leo, and all the accounts of Rush & Co. will be settled by John H. Rush. R. V. LEO,
March 19, 1870.-4t JOHN H. RUSH.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS in and for the County of Bedford.

Jacob A. Eichelberger } April Term, 1870.
vs. No. 41.
Mary B. Eichelberger. } In Divorce.

To MARY B. EICHELBERGER, respondent:

You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returned Monday, April 25, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. Personal service having failed on account of your absence. M. A. POINTS.
Att'y for Libellant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed by the said Court examiner, to take testimony, in the above stated case, will meet all parties interested, at his office, in Bedford on Wednesday, April 20, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day. A. KING, Jr.,
25mar4t Examiner.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT APRIL TERM, 1870, (25th day)

Thomas Growden vs Arch. Blair et al,
Charles W. Colvin vs William J. Rock et al,
Thomas Growden vs Arch. Blair et al,
Eli Thomas vs George Chaney et al,
R. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs Geo. R. Barndollar's Adm'r.
Job M. Shoemaker & Co. vs William A. Powell,
Jacob Bobbits vs David M. Black,
Alex. McGregor's Adm'r vs Wm. A. Reininger,
Eliza Collins vs John T. Collins, Adm'r
Same vs Isaiah Collins, Adm'r,
Bernard Claybaugh vs Isaiah Mills,
Wm. M. Lloyd's indorsee vs School District Hopewell township,
Jacob Devore's Ex'rs vs Michael Devore,
Certified March 17, 1870
mar 24w4. JON. P. REED, Prot'y.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.—WILLIAM BOWLES, Esq., Treasurer, of the Poor and House of Employment in account with the county of Bedford from January 1st, A. D., 1869, to January 1st, A. D., 1870.

| *Treasurer,* | *Dr.* |
|---|---|
| To amount in Treasury at last settlement | $2,670 73 |
| To amount received from county Treasury | 9000 00 |
| " " " old collectors | 742 23 |
| Total Receipts | $12,412 96 |
| *Treasurer,* | *Cr.* |
| By amount paid out on checks as follows: | |
| For support of out door paupers | $1348 90 |
| Hardware | 60 64 |
| Merchandise, (including dry goods & groceries) | 917 77 |
| Coffee | 206 38 |
| Tea | 48 65 |
| Sugar | 260 60 |
| Syrup | 253 00 |
| Fish | 151 49 |
| Tobacco | 88 50 |
| Beef | 1734 48 |
| Bacon | 395 84 |
| Mutton | 83 97 |
| Pork | 65 06 |
| Coal | 111 75 |
| Oats | 20 15 |
| Corn | 46 25 |
| Butter | 100 23 |
| Stoves and tinware | 118 70 |
| Woollen goods for J. I. Noble & Bro. | 288 84 |
| Repairing Poor House | 34 75 |
| S. & W. Shuck, 200 bricks | 2 40 |
| Insurance in Poor House property | 12 00 |
| Lime | 5 75 |
| Salt | 28 00 |
| Potatoes | 83 30 |
| John Lutz, printing | 76 25 |
| Meyers & Mengel, printing | 115 00 |
| Mill License | 10 00 |
| Chairs | 13 00 |
| Coffins | 24 50 |
| Shoes | 223 05 |
| Brooms | 9 50 |
| Vinegar | 21 30 |
| Straw | 1 50 |
| Books | 75 |
| Lumber and work at Mill | 48 16 |
| Blacksmithing | 40 93 |
| Cider, apples, and applebutte | 121 32 |
| Saddlery | 24 75 |
| 2 cows for use of Poor House | 81 00 |
| Issuing orders for removal and conveying paupers to Poor House | 79 70 |
| Maintaining paupers at Lunatic Asylum | 649 90 |
| Removing paupers to Lunatic Asylum | 158 64 |
| Leather and Bags for Mill | 37 50 |
| Hockersan & Son for drugs | 93 50 |
| Michael Diehl service as Director | 48 00 |
| J. I. Noble " " " | 48 00 |
| Henry Egolf " " " | 48 00 |
| Samuel Deibaugh Salary as Stewart | 500 00 |
| Mrs L. Deibaugh " Matron | 15 00 |
| William Bowles part Salary as treasurer | 50 00 |
| Dr. F

## Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

### WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

**VI.—Laying Off a Farm—Pasturing.**

Whoever finds himself the newly installed owner and occupant of a farm should, before doing much beyond growing a crop in the ordinary way, study well its character, determine its capacities, make himself well acquainted with its peculiarities of soil and surface, with intent to make the most of it in future operations. I would devote at least a year to this thoughtful observation and study.

To one reared among the rugged scenery of New England, or on either slope of the Alleghany ridge, all prairie farms look alike, just as a European supposes this to be the case with negroes. A better acquaintance will show the average prairie quarter section by no means an unbroken meadow, "level as a hou-e floor," but diversified by water courses "sloughs," and gentle acclivities—sometimes by considerable ravines and "barrons" or elevated "swales" thinly covered with timber or brush, or both. But I will contemplate more especially a Northern farm, made up of hill and vale or glade, rocky ridge and skirting bog or other low land, with a wood lot on the rear or not far distant, and clump or belt of timber irregularly lining brook and ravine or lurking in the angles and sinuosities of walls and wooden fences and a ragged, mossy orchard sheltered in some quiet nook, or sprawling over some gravelly hillside. A brook nearly dry in August, gurgles down the hill-side or winds through the swamp; while fields moderately sloping here and nearly level there, interposed here and there, have severally been devoted for a generation or more, alternately to grain and grass the latter largely preponderating. We will suppose this farm to measure from 50 to 150 acres.

Now the young man who has bought or inherited this farm may be wholly and consciously unable to enter upon any expensive system of improvement for the next ten years—may fully realize that four or five days of each week must meantime be given to the growing or earning of bread—yet he should none the less study well the capacities and adaptations of each acre, and mature a comprehensive plan for the ultimate bringing of each field into the best and most useful condition whereof it is susceptible, before he cuts a living tree or digs a solitary drain. He is morally certain of doing something—perhaps many things that he would sadly wish undone, if he fails to study peculiarities and mature a plan before he begins to improve or to fit his several fields for profitable cultivation.

And the first selection to be made is that of a pasture, since I am compelled to use an old familiar name for what should be essentially a new thing. This pasture should be as near the centre of the farm as may be, and convenient to the barns and barnyards that are to be. It should have some shade but no very young trees, should be dry and rolling, with an abundance of the purest living water. The smaller this pasture lot may be, the better I shall like it, provided you fence it very stoutly, connect it with the barnyard by a lane if they are not in close proximity, and firmly resolve that outside of this lot, this lane this yard and the adjacent stable, your cattle shall never be seen unless on the road to market. Very possibly the day may come wherein you will decide to dispense with pasturing altogether; but that is, for the present improbable. One pasture you will have; if you live in the broad West and purpose to graze extensively it will, doubtless be a big one; but permitting your stock to ramble in spring and fall all over your own fields—(and perhaps your neighbors' also)—in quest of their proper food biting off the tops of the finer young trees, trampling down or breaking down some that are older, rubbing the bark off of your fruit trees, and doing damage that years will be required to repair, I most vehemently protest against.

The one great error that misleads mankind is the presumption that something may be had for nothing. The average farmer imagines that whatever of flesh or of milk may accrue to him from the food his cattle obtain by browsing over his fields or through his woods, is so much clear gain—that they do the needful work, while he pockets the net proceeds. But the universe was framed on a plan which requires so much for so much; and this law will not submit to defiance or evasion. Under the unnatural, transitory conditions which environ the lone squatter on a vast prairie, something may be made by turning cattle loose and letting them shirk for themselves; but this is at best transitory, and at war with the exigencies of civilization. Whoever lives within sight of a school house, or within hearing of a church bell, is under the dominion of a law alike inexorable and beneficent—the law requires each to pay for all he gets, and reap only where he has sown.

You can hardly have a pasture so small that it will not afford hospitality to weeds and prove a source of multiform infestations. The plants that should flourish and be diffused will be kept down to the earth; those which should be warred upon and eradicated will flourish untouched, ripen their seed, and diffuse it far and wide. Thistles, White Daisy, and every plant that impedes tillage and diminishes crops, are nourished and diffused by means of pastures.

I hold, therefore, that the good farmer will run a mowing machine over his pastures twice each Summer—say early in June, and then late in July—or, if his lot be to tough for this, will have it clipped at least once with a scythe. Cutting all manner of worth less if not noxious plants in the blossom, will benefit the soil which their seeding would tax; it will render the eradication of weeds from your tillage a far easier task; and it will prevent your being a nuisance to your neighbors. I am confident that no one who has formed the habit of keeping down the weeds in his pasture will ever abandon it.

I think each pasture should have (though mine, as yet, has not) a rude shed or other shelter whereto the cattle may resort in case of storm or other inclemency. How much they shrink as well as suffer from one cold, pelting rain, few fully realize; but I am sure that "the merciful man" who (as the Scripture says) "is merciful to his beast" finds his humanity a good paying investment. I doubt that the rule would fail even in Texas; but I am contemplating civilized husbandry, not the rude conditions of tropical semi barbarianism. If only by means of stakes and straw, gave cattle a chance to keep dry and warm when they must otherwise shiver through a rainy, windy day and night on the cold, wet ground, and I am sure they will pay for it.

In confining a herd of cattle to such narrow limits, I do not intend that they shall be stinted on what grows there. On the contrary, I expect them to be fed on Winter Rye, on Cut Grass, on Sowed Corn, Sorghum Stalks, Roots, &c., &c., as each shall be in season. With a good mower, it is a light hour's work before breakfast to cut and cart to a dozen or twenty head as much grass or corn as they will eat during the day. But let that point stand over for the present.

## New Advertisements.


OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau Street, New-York,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

*FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS*

OF THE

*Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.*

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West-Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE and SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river, at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

**$1000, $500, and $100.**

They will be issued as *Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer*, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be *registered* in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer, attached, the *principal* being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless re-assigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a *permanent Registered Bond*, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2nd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3rd. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS DETACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1879, PRINCIPAL and INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Rich mond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE LONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000 of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this Country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

*Bankers.*

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

☞ We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances

feb25dm.


## Miscellaneous.


GREAT

REDUCTION

IN

PRICES

DRY GOODS

TO CLOSE OUT

WINTER STOCK.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

14jan'70

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS!

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

BOOK OF FORMS.

BY FRANK CROSBY, Esq.,

Member of the Philadelphia Bar.

ENLARGED AND THOROUGHLY REVISED.

*By S. J. VANDERSLOOT, Esq.,*

Member of the Philadelphia Par.

*608 pp. 12mo. Law Style.* $2.00.

THIS UNEQUALLED BOOK concerns the property, business, individual rights, and social privileges of every one, and affords a fund of legal knowledge that to many will make it worth its weight in gold. The simplicity of its instructions, the comprehensiveness of its subject, the accuracy of its details, the facilities afforded in its perfect arrangement, and the conciseness and attractiveness of its style, as well as its cheapness, make it the most desirable of all legal hand books. No effort or expense has been spared in adapting it thoroughly to the times, and affording in it the most recent and useful information.

IT CONTAINS THE

*Constitution of the United States, With Amendments;*
*General Bankrupt Laws With Amendments;*
*Pension Laws, With Necessary Forms;*
*Internal Revenue Laws, With Stamp Duties;*
*Post-Office Regulations. With Postage Rates;*
*Etc., Etc.*

TOGETHER WITH THE

LAWS OF ALL THE STATES,

IN REGARD TO

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Acknowledgmts | Credits, | Naturalization. |
| Administrators, | Debts, | Notes. |
| Affidavits, | Deeds, | Obligations, |
| Agents, | Divorce, | Partnerships, |
| Agreements, | Dower, | Patents, |
| Alimony, | Exchange, | Penalties, |
| Appeals, | Executors, | Petitions, |
| Apprentices, | Exemption, | Powers, |
| Arbitrations, | Guardians, | Pre emptions, |
| Assignees, | Hotels, | Receipts, |
| Assignments, | Landlords, | Re ceases, |
| Awards, | Libel, | Rights, |
| Bills, | Liens, | Slander, |
| Boarding, | Limitations, | Tenants, |
| Bonds, | Marriage, | Vessels, |
| Carriers, | Masters, | Wards, |
| Codizils, | Minors, | Wills, |
| Copyrights, | Mortgages, | Etc., etc. |

WITH

Plain and Simple Instructions to Everybody for Transacting their Business According to Law; the Legal Forms Required for Drawing up the Various Necessary Papers; and Useful Information in Regard to the Government of the United States and the Various State Governments, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to agents everywhere. This work is the most complete of its kind ever published, and presents excellencies that commend it to all engaged in the affairs of every-day life. Every Farmer, Business Man, Tradesman, Laboring Man, Politician, Property Holder, Banking, Professional Man, and every one having a Family, will find it interesting, instructive, valuable, and full of information.

☞ Send for our Large and Handsome Sixty-four page Catalogue of nearly One Thousand standard and choice works. Its character throughout is such as to command the confidence of all experienced canvassers, and the approval of the public.

SINGLE COPIES of Everybody's Lawyer sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price.

For terms to agents, and other information, address

JOHN E. POTTER & CO.,

PUBLISHERS,

614 *and* 617 *Sansom Street,*

4feb3m PHILADELPHIA

GALLERY OF CELEBRITIES.—We will send, postage paid, the card photographs of any of the following literary and political celebrities, to any address, at the rate of 15 cents each.

| | |
|---|---|
| Horace Greeley, | Sir Joshua Reynolds, |
| Wendell Phillips, | Queen Victoria, |
| Henry Ward Beecher, | John Bright, |
| Bayard Taylor, | Benjamin Disraeli, |
| Oliver W. Holmes, | Robert Burns, |
| Hon. W. Longfellow, | Talleyrand, |
| Washington Irving, | Baron Humboldt, |
| Ralph W. Emerson, | Ledru Rollin, |
| Wm. Cullen Bryant, | Sir Walter Scott, |
| Wm. H. Prescott, | Rembrant, |
| George Bancroft, | Goldwin Smith, |
| Jas. Russell Lowell, | Ole Bull, |
| General Scott, | Dr. Muhlenburg, |
| Henry Clay, | Martin Luther, |
| Nathan'l Hawthorne, | Bishop Simpson, |
| Mrs. Stowe, | All quiet along the Potomac. |
| Edgar A. Poe, | |
| Rembrant Peale, | |

This will afford every person an opportunity of making for themselves a gallery of celebrated men and women at a very small cost. No more pleasant pastime can be afforded to your friend than looking over an album filled with photographs of the distinguished characters of the past and present. Enclose the money in a letter, giving the names of the photographs you desire and direct to

LUTZ & JORDAN,

(Inquirer Book Store)

Bedford Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Nathan Robison, late of Southampton township, deceased, notice is hereby given to those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement. HIRAM ROBISON,

Ufelt* Executor.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—*A house and two lots for sale in the town of Hopewell.*

The subscriber offers at private sale lots No. 31 and 32 in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county Pa. There is a good TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE erected on the one lot. The two lots adjoin each other and will be sold separately or together to suit purchasers. For further particulars address the subscriber at Bedford Pa, no5tf JOHN LUTZ.

THE BEDFORD HOTEL

FOR SALE OR RENT

The subscriber now offers the well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

26oct6tf Bedford Pa.

FOR SALE.

Two dwelling Houses with valuable lots appurtenant thereto, in Boydstown. Terms easy. Inquire of

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

8oct.tf Bedford, Pa.

EVERY THING in the BOOK and STATIONERY line for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.


## Medicinal.


A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating

MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used,

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

CURE

DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Bilious Diseases. They are the

Stomach Bitters of the Age.

They are prepared by

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST

HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large, (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,

a splendid article for

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

SEWARD'S

COUGH CURE,

A SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

This COUGH CURE has been tried for years, and the experience of

THOUSANDS WHO HAVE USED IT

in the diseases above enumerated, have pronounced it to be a

SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE;

and at lest ONE BOTTLE should be kept in every family as a ready remedy. Don't neglect a severe Cough, or throw away money on worthless medicine.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED BY

SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,

DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.,

who are also Proprietors of the Celebrated

CONSTITUTION BITTERS & ALISMA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 30apr

READ! READ!! READ!!!

*Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.*

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir.—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others.

JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist- after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of.

JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease.

AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.

Yours &c. A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it.

JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69.1y


## Miscellaneous.


STANDARD PERIODICALS FOR 1870.

*Republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., New York.*

Indispensable to all desirous of being well informed on the great subjects of the day.

1. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

This is the oldest of the series. In its main features it still follows in the path marked out by Brougham, Jeffrey, Sydney Smith, and Lord Holland, its original founders and first contributors.

2. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, which commences its 128th volume with the January number, was set on foot as a rival to the Edinburgh. It resolutely maintains its opposition in politics, and shows equal vigor in its literary department.

3. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has just closed its 92d volume. In point of literary ability this Review is fast rising to a level with its competitors. It is the advocate of political and religious liberalism.

4. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, now in its 51st volume, occupies a very high position in periodical literature. Passing by and the narrow formalism of schools and parties, it appeals to a wider range of sympathies and a higher integrity of conviction.

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURG MAGAZINE was commenced 52 years ago. Equalling the Quarterlies in its literary and scientific departments, it has won a wide reputation for the narratives and sketches which enliven its pages.

TERMS FOR 1870.

| | per annum |
|---|---|
| For any one of the Reviews | $4.00 |
| For any two of the Reviews | 7.00 " |
| For any three of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For all four of the Reviews | 12.00 " |
| For Blackwood's Magazine | 4.00 " |
| For Blackwood and any one Review | 7.00 " |
| For Blackwood and two of the Reviews | 10.00 " |
| For Blackwood and three of the Reviews | 13.00 " |
| For Blackwood and the four Reviews | 15.00 " |

Single Numbers of a Review, $1. Single numbers of Blackwood, 25 cents.

The Reviews are published quarterly; Blackwood's Magazine is monthly. Volumes commence in January.

CLUBS.

A discount of *twenty per cent.* will be allowed to clubs of four or more persons, when the periodicals are sent to one address.

POSTAGE.

The Postage on current subscriptions, to any part of the United States is *Two Cents* a number, to be prepaid at the office of delivery. For back numbers the postage is double.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

New subscribers to any two of the above period cals for 1870 will be entitled to receive, *one* of the *"Four Reviews"* for 1869. New sub scribers to all the five may receive Blackwood or *two* of the *Reviews* for 1869.

BACK NUMBERS.

Subscribers may, by applying early, obtain back sets of the Reviews from Jan. 1865, to Dec. 1869, and of Blackwood's Magazine from Jan. 1866, to Dec. 1869, at half the currant subscription price.

☞ Neither premiums to Subscribers, nor discount to Clubs, nor reduced prices for back numbers, can be allowed, unless the money is remitted direct to the Publishers.

No premiums can be given to Clubs.

The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,

140 Fulton St., N. Y.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Company also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal octavo, 1600 pages and numerous Engravings. Price, $7. By mail, post-paid, $8. 10dec

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE

BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STOCK OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—

CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES BRUSH AND
GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS,
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES HINGES,
SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL CLOTHS.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAILS.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.

T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection through the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this SARSAPARILLA is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears,* and other eruptions or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia,* and the various *Ulcerous* affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

*Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations,* and *Female Diseases,* are commonly soon relieved and a time ly cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism* and *Gout,* when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion* or *Inflammation of the Liver,* and *Jaundice,* when arising as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer of the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid and listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Lowell, Mass.,

*Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

☞ Sold by all Druggists Everywhere.

17decly


## Dry Goods, &c.


TO CASH BUYERS!

READ AND SPEAK OF IT!

COME SEE AND BE CONVINCED

G. R. OSTER & CO.

Are now receiving their usual extensive and well assorted

STOCK of NEW and DESIRABLE

WINTER GOODS,

And are now offering

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS

TO

CASH BUYERS!

BRING ALONG YOUR CASH and we will guarantee to SELL you GOODS as CHEAP as the same MAKE, STYLE and QUALITY can be had in CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

DON'T FAIL TO CALL and get posted on the CASH PRICES before you buy.

IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

Bedford, Nov. 18, 1869.:3m

TO CASH BUYERS! EXHAUSTED TO CASH BUYERS!

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Good's Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

Buy your Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Queenswar., Leather, Notions, Fish, Tobacco, &c., at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Bargain Store.

If you want BARGAINS go to

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

If you want to SAVE MONEY go to

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Bedford, Pa., June 11.


## Miscellaneous.


CITIZENS' CO-OPERATIVE

LIFE MUTUAL

OF BEDFORD, PA. COMPANY.

*Incorporated, March, 1869, by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.*

This company is organized on the Co-Operative Mutual Plan.

The membership fee is graded according to the age of the applicant, and is lower than other mutual companies.

The payment of the membership fee entitles the member to a life policy.

Every member in this company has a vote in controlling the funds of the company, and has an equal share in the funds.

The amount of money paid is so little that every one can insure.

This Company is purely a HOME Company.

OFFICERS:

Hon SAMUEL L. RUSSELL, Prest.
J. R. DURBORROW, Vice Prest.
E. F. KERR, Secretary.
O. E. SHANNON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

J. M. SHOEMAKER, J. B. WILLIAMS,
T. H. LYONS, J. W. DICKERSON,
D. R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Agent, W. A. EDWARDS.

Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given, on application to the Secretary of the company, or to W. A. EDWARDS,

mar.1'699yl Gen. Agent, Bedford, Pa

☞ Agents wanted in every County and Township in the State.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.

On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| UP TRAINS. Accom. P. M. | Mail. A. M. | STATIONS | DOWN TRAINS Accom. A. M. | Mail. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 5.55 | LE 8 40 | Huntingdon, | AR 10.10 | AR 4.20 |
| 6.02 | 8.46 | Long Siding | 10.02 | 4.12 |
| 6.17 | 9 00 | McConnellstown | 9.46 | 3.55 |
| 6.24 | 9.07 | Pleasant Grove, | 9 37 | 3.48 |
| 6.40 | 9.22 | Marklesburg, | 9.22 | 3 32 |
| 6.56 | 9.38 | Coffee Run, | 9.03 | 3.16 |
| 7.03 | 9.46 | Rough & Ready | 8.55 | 3.09 |
| 7.18 | 10.01 | Cove, | 8.40 | 2.55 |
| 7.24 | 10.05 | Fisher's Summit | 8.36 | 2.51 |
| AR 7.41 | 10.20 | Saxton, | LE 8.20 | 2.26 |
| | 10.43 | Riddlesburg, | | 2.08 |
| | 10.52 | Hopewell, | | 2.00 |
| | 11.'0 | Piper's Run, | | 1.40 |
| | 11.29 | Tatesville, | | 1.20 |
| | 11.45 | Bloody Run, | | 1.05 |
| | AR 11.52 | Mount Dallas. | | LE 1.00 |
| LE 7.50 | LE 10.30 | Saxton, | AR 8.05 | AR 2.25 |
| 8.05 | 10.45 | Coalmont, | 7.55 | 2.10 |
| 8.10 | 10.50 | Crawford, | 7.50 | 2.05 |
| AR 8.20 | AR 11.00 | Dudley, | LE 7.40 | LE 1.55 |
| | | Broad Top City. | | |

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR

STRUGGLES AND TRIUMPHS OF

P. T. BARNUM.

Written by Himself. In One Large Octavo Vol.—Nearly 800 pages—Printed in English and German—33 Elegant Full Page Engravings:

It Embraces Forty Years Recollections of his Busy life, as a Merchant, Manager, Banker, Lecturer and Showman, and gives accounts of his Imprisonment, his Failure, his Successful European Tours, and important Historical and Personal Reminiscences, replete with Humor, Anecdotes and Entertaining Narrative. No book published is acceptable